THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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ROYAL ASIAT

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY.

THE PUNJAB ADMINISTRATION REPORT gives the following account of the results of the Black Mountain Expedition:—"The expedition was perfectly successful in the main. The Hassanzais, Akazzais, and Parari Sayads made unqualified submission to the terms imposed upon them. The first have paid their fine of Rs. 7,500, in cattle, have given hostages for good behaviour, and in full *jirga* have accepted complete responsibility for the conduct of their chief, Hashim Ali. The second have paid a fine of Rs. 4,000 in cash and cattle, have given five leading men as hostages, have accepted responsibility for future good conduct on the part of the Hassanzai chief, and, like the Hassanzais have bound themselves not to molest British troops or officials on the Black Mountain. The third have paid a fine of Rs. 1,500, and have given hostages for future good conduct. The Allaiwals have not made open submission, but the lesson taught them will probably have its full effect. The chief of the tribe, Arsala Khan, is the real difficulty in the way of a settlement with it as a body, the smaller leading men having no wish to be at enmity with the British Government. Since the close of the year Abdulla Khan has given himself up to undergo imprisonment for his past misconduct, and that there is every reason to believe that the Chaggarzais have learnt a lesson from the punishment inflicted on their neighbours, which they cannot fail to have perceived might have been easily extended to them, had the British Government decided to adopt such a course."

IN the Sarun district, there is a shrine sacred to a god called Goriah, who is supposed to have power to make lepers whole. A writer in a contemporary describes how those who are afflicted with leprosy, and have sufficient faith in Goriah's power to cure, gather at his shrine, and bathe in the streamlet which flows swiftly past; "but immersion is only part of the cure: each person afflicted is required to sweep the floor of the shrine, and continue to do so till he is healed. Thus in the grey misty dawn in the cold weather, the traveller through the district who may pass Goriah Asthan, will witness the curious sight of a sad company of lepers—Mahomedan and Hindu alike—in different stages of the terrible disease, broom in hand, busy in the task of sweeping the floor in the shrine of the foreign god, in the forlorn hope of being cured when all other remedies have been tried and have failed."

THERE was great excitement on Saturday throughout Madras. All the native shops and bazaars were closed. The Town Hall and the Park began to be crowded from 3 P. M., over ten thousand persons including merchants of all classes, being present. As the Town Hall was insufficient to accommodate all, six platforms were erected in different places. The chief meeting was presided by Somasundrum Chettiar. There were several speakers, the resolutions of the last Congress were ratified. A memorial to Parliament was adopted praying for the expansion of Indian Legislative Councils on the lines of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill. The memorial was proposed by S. Subramaniaiyer, C. I. E., and seconded by Rev. G. M. Cobban. At the meetings held in other places, the Hon. Sankaranairrungiah Naido, Kristnaswamy Chetti and Rajagopalachari presided; speeches were made in the Vernacular. The petition has been printed in all the vernaculars and circulated for signature. The Blacktown merchants, about 200 in number, formed themselves into a Merchants' Committee to obtain signatures and make house-to-house collections in aid of Congress funds.

SIR JAMES LYALL has, we learn, congratulated his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala on the brilliant success with which the arrangements for the Prince's reception in the State were carried out.

THE inquiry which Colonel Ramsay, district superintendent of police, is now making into the chowkidari system in Bengal is to extend to all the districts of the Province, with a view to ascertain how far the defects which have come into prominence from time to time are capable of being remedied under the existing law.

TUESDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.

WE take the following from the *Daily News* of the 24th ultimo: "A curious and amusing product of the Indian Civil Service is Sir Lepel Griffin. He boasted not long ago at the Colonial Institute that "under the orders of the Government he had placed on their Throne many of the most distinguished native Princes, both in Northern and Central India, from the Ameer of Afghanistan and the Maharajahs Sindhia and Holkar down to Rajput princelets, whose pride makes them consider themselves the equals of mighty rulers.' From the lofty standpoint thus assumed Sir Lepel criticised his Princes and Princelets with remarkable freedom for a newly retired official, advocated the colonisation of Cashmere without regard to any opposition from the Maharajah, who was little more than an imbecile, and cast to the winds all our notions of a friendly or independent Afghanistan by dwelling on the Ameer as a mere feudatory Prince of India. To all this there has come the inevitable sequel. Sir Lepel has now drawn in his horns, and expressed his regret that he has appeared to take part against the Princes of India. He now dwells more on their loyalty, says 'the only disloyal chiefs of any political importance have some time ago passed away.' He suggests as proudly as any Rajput Prince that only the less discerning of his critics have misunderstood him; and the weight of his criticism now falls on the Indian Foreign Office and ex-Viceroy. The former he accuses of being always ready to shut its eyes to maladminstration until it reaches the pitch of public scandal, and Lord Dufferin is condemned for saying soft things and painting in rose-colour dark places of Indian administration." Every one knows by this time that Sir Lepel is not a man whose opinion on the treatment of native Princes will carry much weight either with Government, or the public.

THE reports called for and received by the Government on the financial aspects of the proposed East Coast Railway include reports from the Collectors of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery and Kistna and that of the Chamber of Commerce at Cocanada. All commend the Railway as a famine protective requirement The Revenue Board in a Resolution on the subject shows that the Railway aims to bring the rich deltas of the Godavery and Kistna and the ports of Cocanada and Masulipatam, besides others along the proposed route, into connection with Bezvada on the one side and Ganjam and Orissa on the other. Starting from Bezvada the line gets connected with the Bellary-Kistna Railway, which connects the above rich deltas with the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, famous for famines. The canals between the railway and delta are becoming increasingly inefficient for the two antagonistic purposes of the navigation and irrigation they are required to subserve, and there are no good roads to supply their places. It is in view of the entire absence of good roads, the extremely unsatisfactory character of the canals as highways of traffic and, above all, the serious obstructions which must occur during famine, that the construction of a railway through the deltas is urged.

WALKING ON FIRE.—A Benares correspondent writes on the 12th:—"Yesterday invitations were issued to all civil and military officers and other European and native residents to witness a festival known as 'Agni Kund,' which literally means walking over a pool of fire, at the residence of the Rani of Coorg. The invitations were largely responded to, and all the European spectators were astonished at seeing the natives walking over a pool of living coals. The spot where the fire was placed was about 20 feet long, 4 feet wide and 2 feet deep. At one end of this was situated the god of fire, made of kneaded flour, and the great god Mahadeo was conveyed round the fire three times in a grand palanquin, borne by priests amidst great singing and dancing (something after the fashion of the Indian war dance and song). After the third turn one of the priests, with a drawn sword, severed the head of the god of fires, which they said had the effect of 'cooling fire.' After the defeat of the god several natives, young and old, of different castes, walked across the fire with bare feet. Whether their feet were burnt I cannot say: at any rate none of them complained, but repeated their walks."

WEDNESDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY.

ALL documents sent from the Foreign Office to the Queen are now carefully disinfected. There seems to be no doubt that the dreaded influenza can be conveyed in letters and despatches, and its outbreak among the Foreign Office officials is, it is said, due to this cause.

LONG before the time of Christ there were banks and bankers in China, who regularly issued bank notes to the public, more especially to the aristocratic portion of it. It is stated by a contemporary that a China bank note not younger than 3,000 years is at present preserved in one of the St. Petersburgh museums.

WRITES "A Native Observer" in the *Hindu*: 'Herbert Spencer, probably the greatest philosopher that the modern world has produced, lays down the general principle that the structure and functions of society follow the structure and functions of the individual. In other words, a certain part of society corresponds with the structure and functions of the brain. Another part of society corresponds with the structure and functions of the arms. Another part of society corresponds with the structure and functions of the hands and legs. Now, is this not exactly what is meant by the Hindu Sastras when they say that the Brahmans sprang from Bramha's brain, that the Kshatriyas sprang from Bramha's arms, that the cultivators, manufacturers and trades-people sprang from other parts? By the word "Brahma" the Shastras mean the general man or personalised human nature. Let thoughtful people ponder over this." The caste-system of the Hindus can be defended on stronger grounds than those given by the writer.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—"The game of "Post" in the Financial Department this year promises to assume larger proportions than usual, as it will be extended to all provinces and administrations. It is understood that Mr. E. Gay, the Comptroller-General, will go on furlough from the middle of April and will not return. His place will be taken in the first instance by Mr. Stephen Jacob. Mr. Cox, now acting Accountant-General, Bombay, will go on furlough for two years about the end of March, and Mr. Robert Logan from Lahore will relieve him, Mr. E. W. Kellner, the Deputy Comptroller-General, moving up as Accountant-General to the Punjab Government."

LORD BEACONSFIELD was, no doubt, a smart writer, he was a novelist before he was a statesman; but he was so much disgusted with the perverse condition of books in general that he was heard to say "Books are fatal: they are the curse of the human race. Nine-tenths of existing books are nonsense, and the clever ones are the refutation of that nonsense. The greatest misfortune that ever befell man was the invention of printing." Lord Beaconsfield must have said this, when he was smarting under the severe castigation of a perverse critic.

Truth gives the following account regarding the Queen and her Majesty's daily routine of business: "The Queen's regular official work with Sir Henry Ponsonby begins every morning about ten, and is over by half-past one. During that time her Majesty without exaggeration, works quite as hard as any lawyer's clerk in London, and, as there are no interruptions, and everything is so arranged as to facilitate the speedy transaction of business as much as possible, the Queen and Sir Henry get through as much business as most people would take at least twice the time to transact; nor is the work in any way hurried. With luncheon the Queen's regular work ceases for the day, but, of course, there is a constant stream of telegrams and letters which require attention."

THE Punitive expedition sent to Bulhar in the Somali country has returned, having killed upwards of twenty of the enemy and burned their kraals, destroyed their wells and captured a large number of their cattle. The loss on the British side has been seventeen Native soldiers.

THE Emperor William in his speech at the opening of the Council of State charged them to draft Bills for improving the position of the workmen and restrict the employment of women and children.

THURSDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

PRINCE Bismarck (says the *Birmingham Gazette*) even if he were not a statesman, would be a famous man, if only for the extent and variety of his different businesses. Distiller, farmer, and paper manufacturer, he has now added to his occupations that of a brick-maker, having lately successfully established a large brickyard by which he hopes to make much money. The clay in the vicinity of Lauenberg, where it is situated, is said to be of the finest quality; and as no expense has been spared in furnishing every requisite—including a railway—for the successful working of the industry, there seems every probability of the aged Chancellor realising in time the dream of his life—a fortune and an hereditary dukedom.

THE well known good nature of King Leopold of Belgium is well illustrated by a story which is now being circulated. It seems that more than six years ago, that is, in August, 1883, a seaman, named Frank Moore, deserted from the Red Star steamer *Rhineland* at Philadelphia. For this offence he was a few months ago arrested at Antwerp and imprisoned. While he was lying under sentence at Antwerp a little niece of the prisoner despatched a letter to King Leopold. The little girl, whose name is Bessie Keim, wrote to Philadelphia, beseeching the release of her uncle Frank. The little supplicant told her story very childishly but pathetically, saying how six years ago her auntie was dying, and that her only prayer was that she might live to see her brother Frank. The letter which the uncle received was shown to the captain of the steamer, who was asked to give the seaman permission to go and see his sister. This the captain refused, and then the uncle deserted. Little Bessie, after reciting the circumstances, gravely asked, "Your Majesty, if you had been in his place would not you have done the same?" and concluded with "Hoping you will pardon Uncle Frank for deserting, and me for writing." The letter had the desired effect, and Bessie received a reply from a high Government official, saying the uncle had been released "out of compliment to his Majesty's little friend."

MR. GLADSTONE has backed the bill of Mr. Campbell Bannerman to enable the Roman Catholics to hold the Offices of Lord Chancellor and Lieutenant.

SINCE the death of Mr. Browning, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, there has been no more favourite topic of literary discussion than who could, or should succeed Lord Tennyson. Some are for Mr. Swinburne, some for Mr. William Morris, some for Mr. Alfred Austin, some for Mr. Lewis Morris, and so forth. At last, however, a word has been said bearing indirectly on the subject by one who speaks in such matters with the authority of a future Prime Minister. This is Mr. Gladstone, who, discoursing on "British Poetry of the Nineteenth Century" in the *Speaker* awards the palm to Tennyson, and then says:—'Pressing round or upon him, or walking in the same path, we have had many true poets, some of extraordinary and many of very considerable powers. Among those claiming the first of these descriptions I have mentioned Mr. Browning; and the merest justice requires me to add at least the name of Mr. Swinburne. Beyond this, it would be vain in a paper like this either further to enumerate or to classify, or to refer particularly to those legions of the middling and the bad, who constitute, as it were, the camp-followers of the genuine poetic army.' Presumably, therefore, if it ever fell to Mr. Gladstone's lot to nominate a Poet Laureate, his choice would fall upon Mr. Swinburne—a choice which, in view of all the abuse Mr. Swinburne has lavished on "Gladstone's name," would be a characteristic instance of a great man's magnanimity.

THE Accountant-General of Madras having refused to pass the Sheriff's salary bill for the full month of December, as his reappointment was made by Lord Connemara while the Government of India had under contemplation to make the appointment an honorary one, and the deputy sheriff a fixture, reference was made to the Government of India, who have since accorded sanction. The appointment, however, will carry a salary only for this year.

MR. GRIFFEN, a political economist of note, has estimated that the private property of the British people amounts to ten thousand crores of rupees, which gives about Rs. 2,700, as the value of the property of each Britisher. The estimate cannot be correct. A higher figure must be named.

A RECENT issue of the *Phonographic Journal*, of London, contains the first of a series of papers on the last National Congress from the pen of Mr. J. Allen Reid, the great short-hand writer, who attended the Congress meetings at Bombay.

FRIDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.

IT is reported that Mr. Seymour Keay, M. P., has in contemplation a scheme for a paper in Hyderabad, which is to put all existing prints in the shade.

IT is said to have been seriously proposed by the Government of India to expend forty crores of rupees on the N. W. Frontiers. A scheme, it is said, is ready, whereby "Sir Frederick Roberts could reduce the European forces in India to such an extent as would provide for payment of annual interest on the forty millions to be expended." The scheme is now before the India Council.

THE *Indian Mirror* says:—"The way, in which the various Governments in India, have guided their financial policy, has obtained for them the credit of being penny-wise and pound-foolish. The Government of Sir Steuart Bayley has just issued an order that in-tead of four nibs in a month, as was hitherto distributed to each one of the Clerks, they will henceforward receive half the number. When will the Governments in India see the folly of such paltry reductions?" And may we ask our contemporary where he got his information?

THE *Novoye Vremya* raises the question whether it would not be advisable for the European Powers to check the extension of the British dominions in Africa.

GOVERNMENT have invited Delegates from India to the Telegraph Conference to be hold at Paris in May.

AN expedition under the command of Major Wissmann consisting of fourteen hundred Blacks armed with magazine rifles and having eighteen guns with them besides two torpedo and four river boats will start for the interior of Africa at the end of April.

AN historical curiosity was to be offered for sale the day before the mail left London. It is the original warrant for one of the most famous trials recorded in history, that of Warren Hastings. It is an ordinary document on a single sheet of 4to paper and is headed in the king's name. But the document is but one in the collection. There are letters from everybody begging for tickets of admission—these brought fifty guineas at the time—to the trial. There are pictures of the Court, and numerous lampoons of many of the incidents in the arraignment. There is Burke's list of persons, counsel, clerks, &c, whose attendence on the part of the prosecution is necessary. Perhaps the most interesting portion is the series of caricatures that tell the story of the trial and its progress often in vindictive terms.

THE criticisms of the press on the recent case of beheading at Gulburga has had the desired effect. The Home Secretary has already recommended the disuse of the present method and the substitution of the French guillotine, hanging according to the British custom not being approved.

IN two respects Greece stands at the head of all European nations, viz., the number of her clergy and the number of suicides. According to the latest ecclesiastical statistics there are no less than 5,000 orthodox priests, the number of inhabitants of the whole kingdom being 2,000,000, thus making one priest for every 400. During the summer months of last year the suicides, in Athens alone, amounted to five daily.

THE *Daily Chronicle*, of London, has commenced to devote great attention to Indian affairs. One section of the paper is now devoted to "Greater Britain," and its utterances on Indian political reform are of the most gratifying character.

WE learn with some pleasure that Mr. Albert Datta the son of the late Michael Madhu Sudan Datta, stands first in the list of successful Eurasian candidates for vacancies in the Opium Department. Indians are not, however, allowed to compete, but one such is nominated for every four appointments, reserved for European and Eurasian candidates.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* observes:—'Another railway accident on the North-Western Railway is recorded from Jhelum, as usual, through a "mistake of the pointsman." These little mistakes of the pointsman consist, as a rule, in sounding a train on the wrong line because he only pulls the wrong handle; as a lady who steers a sculling boat under the bows of a steam lunch explains generally that she "only pulled the wrong string." Trifling errors of this kind, however, on a railway open such an interesting vista of potential catastrophes, that we may be justified in asking whether coolie pointsmen who are liable to make them are always to be employed for the purpose.'

MR. HENNIKER-HEATON has read a paper at the Society of Arts, London, on the desirability of ocean penny postage and cheap telegraphs throughout the Empire in which he shows notably the immense advantages it would confer on India. 2

SATURDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY.

IN the House of Commons Mr Balfour in replying to a question said that the Crimes Act had improved the condition of Ireland thus permitting the Government to restrict its operation. If, however, it was found necessary to re-proclaim certain districts the Government would not hesitate to take the step, but Mr. Balfour was of opinion that the improvement would be permanent and that a few years of just government would restore order.

AT a meeting of Prince Albert Victor Reception committee, Bombay, held at the Town Hall it was decided that the public reception should include the illuminations of the fort and the Harbour, the fire-work display at Backbay, and a native fair on the maidan, while it was also agreed to contribute towards the day-fete which is to be organised at the Victoria gardens by the Municipal Corporation.

ACTIVE steps are, we hear, being taken with reference to the permanent establishment of a laboratory at Poona for the miscroscopical investigation of cattle diseases, and the appointment of a special staff to superintend operations. What has become of the Sibpur scheme?

IT is understood that a certain portion of the Financial Statement for the coming official year has been returned by the Government of India to the Comptroller of Indian Treasuries with the remark that serious errors have been permitted to creep into it by reason of the accounts having been prepared in a slovenly and careless manner. The same complaint has gone up to the Accountant General of Bengal in regard to the Provincial Budget. The Financial Department has expressed great dissatisfaction at the way figures have been manipulated without the least regard for accuracy.

A BOMBAY contemporary announces that Sir Frederick Pollock, the Editor of the *Law Quarterly*, has been entrusted by the Government with the drafting of a Law of Torts for India Sir Frederick Pollock is well known as the author of a standard work on contracts.

THE Ameer of Bokhara, who is expected to arrive at St. Petersburg early in May, that city being his first stage on a tour through Europe, makes it a practice (says *Truth*) to behead a dozen sheep and a dozen calves every day. He always slices off the head at a stroke, and this is his favourite amusement, as he is particularly proud of his prowess in this respect. The Ameer, whose travels will be supervised by the Russian Government, is to pass a month in Paris.

THAT veteran "PRESSMAN," G. A. SALA, is now contributing "Echoes of the Week"—so long, until a year or two since, the principal feature of the *Illustrated London News*—to the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*. *Apropos* of "George Augustus," it is stated by a London correspondent that Mr. Sala having come to the conclusion that more money is to be made by catering for people's stomachs than their brains, has, instead of training his son to journalism, determined to make him a cook! As a thoroughly good *bawarchee* can command £800 a year in a wealthy nobleman's family in England, Mr. Sala has, however, probably not made a bad decision.

IN the House of Commons Dr. Gavin Brown Clark, member for Caithnesshire, moved an amendment to the Address in favour of a Scotch Parliament. In the debate which followed Mr. Gladstone said that the question was ripening, but was not yet ripe enough to be dealt with. The debate was adjourned.

IT is currently reported that Russia has demanded of Bulgaria the payment of three million roubles of the arrears due of the costs of the occupation in the Turkish war.

IN commemoration of his attaining majority, Babu Sarat Chundra Ray Chaudhuri, Zemindar of Chanchal, in Maldah, makes the following contributions to the Charitable Institutions of Calcutta: Rs. 500 to the Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital Fund, Rs. 500 to the Hindu Hostel, Rs. 250 to the District Charitable Society, and Rs. 250 to the Leper Asylum. Rs. 400 will be spent locally in the distribution of clothes, sweetmeats and coins among the poor. There will be the usual theatrical and gymnastic performances and entertainment to the guests, both Native and European, and a dinner to the ryots and *mandals* on the 26th instant.

OFFICIAL intimation has been received from the Bombay Government that under instructions from the Government of India, quarantine restrictions at Aden, Perim and the Somali coast against arrivals from the Turkish ports of the Persian Gulf have been withdrawn.

THE statement that Prince Bismarck is about to retire is repeated, together with the allegation that he has arranged to move his furniture from Berlin to a place in the country.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1890.

MESSRS. CAINE AND BRADLAUGH ON THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

A RECENT issue of the *Manchester Guardian* contains an able letter on the National Congress from the pen of Mr. W. S. Caine, and Mr. Charles Bradlaugh has published his impressions of the Fifth Congress in his own paper, the *National Reformer*. Mr. Bradlaugh thus begins:—"Judging by the telegrams in the *Times* and generally by the letters from India of the authorised resident correspondents of the London Press, any ordinary English reader would have concluded that the Fifth Bombay Indian National Congress must have been, if not a downright failure, at any rate far less successful than any of its four predecessors. Such a conclusion would have been exactly the reverse of the truth. No less than 2,063 delegates gathered this year in Bombay, a number far in excess of those attending on any previous occasion. India has within its limits many races, and the large temporary building in which the Congress was held formed a fine study for the ethnologist. Brahmins, Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsis were marked by their differing dress, and amongst Hindus the great religious sects were distinguishable by the strange-looking forehead marks." The 2,063 delegates represented the various races and nationalities of India. When the First National Congress assembled in Bombay five years ago the number of delegates was less than 100. In the following year 400 delegates attended the Second Congress in Calcutta. In Madras, in 1887, the number of delegates exceeded 600, and in the following year the Allahabad Congress was attended by upwards of 1,200 delegates. Mr. Caine has remarked with perfect justice, that no English political movement has exhibited similar progress in four years. One of the striking features of the last Congress was the presence of several ladies elected by women's associations. Mr. Bradlaugh says:—"A new feature in this Congress was the election and presence of several female delegates who were honoured by specially-reserved seats on the platform to the left of the President. Some ten of these ladies headed by Pundita Ramabai, were introduced to me in the tent of the General Secretary."

The opponents of the Congress would have the British public believe that the Mahomedans and the Parsis have kept themselves from the movement. Mr. Bradlaugh thus disposes of this objection:—"I am, on the contrary, rather struck by the presence in this gathering of some 300 Mahomedan delegates, and with the fact that the Reception Committee has for Chairman an eloquent, respected and influential Parsi gentleman, supported by no less than 25 of his co-religionists as delegates from the city of Bombay, where the main numerical strength of this body exists. So long as the whole weight of British officialism is directed against the Congress movement there are many who stand aloof, but who would prefer supporting, did they not fear official displeasure." This is only too true. In the Mofussil the supporter of the Congress movement is a marked man, and the police is instructed to keep an eye on him. When a Native gentleman who has any stake in the district calls on a European officer to pay his respects, he is at once asked what he thinks of the Congress. The visitor knows well that if he should declare himself in favour of the movement his name will at once be entered in the Collector's black book. He cannot, therefore, openly express his sympathy with the aims and objects of the Congress. This is also the case with European officials who are favourably disposed towards the movement. In a letter from an Englishman in the Indian Civil Service to Mr. Bradlaugh he writes:—"Many of us sympathise with the Congress movement, but would be marked men if we gave utterance to those sympathies." The average Indian bureaucrat is so very jealous of his rights and privileges that he would not willingly part with an iota of them, and this explains his opposition to the Congress movement which has for its object the introduction of certain reforms in the existing system of administration in this country. Mr. Bradlaugh points out that not only Anglo-Indian higher officials but many of the Anglo-Indian journalists also have regarded and treated the Congress movement as one deserving suppression, and that many Indian gentlemen of high social position have been deterred from openly joining it. Those who are acquainted with the actual state of things existing in the country will find no difficulty in understanding that a Native gentleman who has any stake in the district cannot afford to incur the displeasure of the powers-that-be.

In speaking of the proceedings of the Congress, Mr. Bradlaugh bears testimony to the business-like manner in which they were conducted He says:—"I was strongly impressed at the preliminary private meetings by the business-like fashion in which most of the matters were treated which were provisionally proposed as fit for discussion at the open Congress. An informal committee of some sixty or seventy of the leading men included delegates from Madras, Mysore, the Central Provinces, Calcutta, Oudh, the Punjab and the other parts of the Great Indian Peninsula. The discussions were almost entirely in English, which was accurately and fluently spoken; and points of criticism urged as to different sections of my Bill, were stated with a clearness and distinctness which would have been effective in committee of the House of Commons. Several important changes were made in the proposed electorate, the scheme of the Bill originally supported by the Bombay and Bengal friends being modified in accordance with the views ably maintained by the Madras delegates." Mr. Caine speaks still more emphatically on this point. He observes:—"In India it [Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill] has been discussed by the principal papers conducted by Indians with a fulness and judgment of which Englishmen generally have no conception. Few things of recent occurrence in India are so full of encouragement as these comments on Mr. Bradlaugh's draft. There was no hesitation to hint at improvements and to ascertain how certain provisions would be likely to work out. One marked effect of this preliminary discussion is that when, on the second day of the Congress, the delegates came to discuss what provisions should go to the framing of a bill to be presented to Parliament, they were able to debate and to vote with intelligence and good sense." These observations we commend to the opponents of the Congress who would have the British public believe that the delegates are only fit for talk and not for the transaction of any serious business. Mr. Caine asks what will be the fate of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill and then goes on to say:—"The answer to this question is not easy. Certainly the India Office, through Sir John Gorst, is pledged to do something towards the reform of the councils. During the days of the last session the Under-Secretary more than hinted that if the opposition would agree to facilitate the passing of a measure of reform the Secretary of State would authorise its introduction. It is doubtful whether Lord Cross would like to be taken at its word. In any case it is hardly probable that so important a step as Mr. Bradlaugh's bill involves will be taken before Parliament rises. Useful debates, however, will take place, and the discussion cannot fail to greatly enlighten the minds of the English people. The visit of the delegates to English towns will also stimulate enquiry and form a welcome relief to the one great subject of political meetings at present. It is highly probable that Lord Cross will authorise the introduction into the House of Commons of a Bill for the reform of the Legislative Councils of India. It seems to us that this measure which will fall far short of the necessities of the case is more likely to be carried through Parliament than Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill. Much will, however, depend on the attitude of the Gladstonian Liberals and the Liberal Unionists.

Since the above was written, the following telegram has been received from England:—"Lord Cross's Bill to amend the Indian Council is stated to have been prepared last year in accordance with the recommendation of Lord Lansdowne's Government. It provides for the enlargement of the Provincial Councils on the basis of nomination, and not on the partial elective basis, recommended by Lord Dufferin and his Council. The right of interpellation will be given in the Imperial and Provincial Councils, and also the submission of Imperial and Provincial Budgets for discussion."

THE SONE IRRIGATION QUESTION I.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has at last passed final orders on the Report of the Sone Canals Committee. The reader may remember that more than two years ago a memorial was presented to His Honor by the leading residents of the Shahabad and Patna districts, complaining of the system under which lands irrigated by the Sone canals were assessed and the water-rates collected. Sir Steuart Bayley rightly considered it desirable to examine into the working of the entire system and appointed a Committee for the purpose. The Committee was composed of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton as President, with Mr. C. W. Odling, of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, and Rai Jai Prokash Lal Bahadur, the able and well-known Dewan of the Dumraon Raj, as members. After making local investigations extending over those parts of the Shahabad, Patna and Gya districts, the Committee submitted a report in March 1888. The report was accompanied by dissents by Mr. Odling and Rai Jai Prokash Lal. The Government of Bengal took nearly two years in dealing with the report, which may be taken to be in the main that of Mr. Cotton, the President. The Lieutenant-Governor admits that very considerable delay has occurred in passing final orders on the report, as the recommendations contained in it had to be submitted to the criticism of various local officers. We are, however, told that important action was taken at once to carry out some of the Committee's proposals concerning which there was no difference of opinion.

Mr. Cotton's Committee was instructed to report on the following points:—(1) all classes of complaints and erroneous procedure brought to notice in the papers placed before them; (2) certain questions which were raised in the course of working the Act, such as the necessity for legislating for a more summary mode of realizing water-rates than is permissible by the Certificate Act, &c., (3) the great difficulty experienced in arranging for a proper distribution of water and assessments on irrigation in the absence of village channels and the mode of overcoming this; (4) the advisability of making any changes in the existing system of assessments and collection and of the distribution of duties regarding the assessment, and supply of water between the Engineer and revenue officers; (5) changes in the rules to remedy the defects brought to light by the various complaints; (6) the necessity for further provision for drainage. As Colonel Harrison, the Chief Engineer in the Bengal Irrigation Department, points out, the proceedings of the Committee and their report not only brought vividly to the notice of the canal officers the grievances it was alleged that the irrigating cultivators had suffered at their hands, but also threw light on weak points in the system pursued. The report was altogether a masterly document. It was divided into four parts. Part I which is historical and descriptive does not require any detailed notice. It will suffice to say that the forecasts of revenue submitted by the engineers who designed and carried out the Sone canals have not been realized. The Chief Engineer, Colonel Harrison, admits "that the anticipations of commercial success which were founded on facts regarded by the Government of India as incontrovertible and accepted by the Secretary of State, have been falsified. As we said in our last issue, in examining the financial results of Irrigation Works in Bengal for 1888-89, the Engineers induced the Government to purchase the works of the bankrupt East India Irrigation and Canal Company by assuring it that the investment would, on the most moderate calculation, yield a return of at least 16 per cent, and that the Secretary of State was so much pleased with the bargain he had made that he actually granted a bonus to the Directors of the Company which was about to collapse. Then when the Sone Canals were projected, it was assumed that half the area commanded would be cultivated with *rabi* and half with *kharif* crops, the former mostly filling the high lands in the

immediate vicinity of the canals and distributaries, and the latter those lying at a lower level. The anticipations of the Engineers who designed the Sone Canals both as regards revenue and crops to be irrigated have been completely falsified. This fact should make the Government cautious in placing too much reliance on the oversanguine calculations of our Engineers. These gentlemen have yet to realize that magnificent engineering successes may be associated with disastrous commercial failure; and that what is sport to them is death to the poor taxpayer. The engineers' anticipations of commercial success have been falsified not only in the case of Sone Canals but also in respect to many other works constructed with borrowed money. These so-called reproductive works have in many cases proved unreproductive and heavy burdens have consequently been imposed on the taxpayer.

When the Sone Canals were opened an endeavour was in the first instance made to follow, as far as the law admitted, the system adopted in the Upper Provinces. In those provinces no written application for water is necessary but an outlet once fixed cultivators are, subject to a system of rotation as regards supply, permitted to take water as much as they please. In Bengal written applications are required, but, strange to say, little care was taken to restrict the supply of water to the areas included therein. The consequence was what might have been expected. As the Lieutenant-Governor observes: "The departmental arrangements failed to provide against waste and against the water finding its way to the lands of other persons than those who had applied for it. The cultivators themselves took little thought in the matter but relied on the supply, which was enough for rice transplantation, being equally sufficient for maturing the crops originally watered, irrespective of rainfall. If no rain fell in the *hatiya*, not only more water was required for crops already irrigated, but there was a further demand for rice sown on low lands, which then also looked to the canals for a supply sufficient to save the crops. Wherever the supply of the outlet did not suffice for the entire area requiring irrigation, the complaint was of deficiency and irregularity of supply. If rain fell whilst the crops were being or had lately been watered for the first time, disputes arose as to whether water-rates were leviable. The objection was emphasized when the fields assessed were not included in a written application since the case then became one of unauthorized irrigation." The Chief Engineer admits that mistakes could not fail to be made by officers who had no previous experience of work of the kind and he goes further and states that no experience in other parts of India would have enabled either revenue officers of Engineers to deal successfully with conditions peculiar to the districts served. Whatever the cause may be, it is clear that the complaints made against the canal system were not unfounded. The Chief Engineer would have us believe that the grievances so much complained of were never fairly brought to the notice of the superior canal officers. But, as a matter of fact, complaints were made by cultivators; but as they were not influential enough to make themselves heard, their complaints were ignored. Unauthorized irrigation is not the only grievance of the cultivator. The Committee states that the one aspect of the canals which forces itself upon the people more than another is, "that irrigation from the canals has superseded and rendered impossible within the area commanded by the canals the old system of irrigation by ahurs. The Zemindars complain that the ahurs constructed by them have been destroyed and rendered useless without the payment to them of compensation.* * * The cultivators complain that they have now to use canal water and pay for it, whereas formerly they had the ahur water for nothing. They have now to pay an annual tribute of say, eight lakhs of rupees for water-rates, whereas formerly they were supplied with the old means of irrigation without any payment. It is true that in some cases a small ahur rent of one, two, three or even four annas a bigha was charged by the Zemindars, but in many cases nothing at all was charged.* * * These are simple facts." This is a matter which demands careful consideration. The interference with the old system of irrigation by ahurs is a very serious evil. The officers of the Irrigation Department would have us believe that by the use of canal water the yield of paddy is larger than when the land is irrigated by other means. But then the increased yield is not always sufficient to enable the cultivator to pay the additional water-rate. The departmental officers tell us that the results of the experiments made by them show that the advantage in favour of canal irrigation is very great. But we cannot, for obvious reasons, attach much importance to such experiments conducted by officers who have a strong bias in favour of canal irrigation. The evidence recorded by Mr. Cotton's Committee shows that the yield of paddy on canal irrigated land is half what it was under the old system. Mr. Mylne, of the well-known firm of Messrs Burrows, Thomson and Mylne, in his evidence before the Committee, said that he had no data to enable him to speak positively on the subject; but he added: "I may state, however, that the general opinion of our tenants is that since the introduction of canal irrigation the produce of all crops has been considerably reduced." Similar statements were made before the Committee by other witnesses who emphasized them by the declaration that they would be glad to cancel their five-year leases. The Committee comment on the remarkable unanimity of the evidence recorded by them on this point, and remark:—"The impression entertained by the cultivators is apparently due to their involuntary comparison of it with other fertilizing agencies of superior quality. The only way to test the correctness of the impression is by systematic experiments scientifically conducted by independent agency." Now, the Government made a pretence of giving effect to this suggestion by placing Mr. Luson, of the Meherpore fishing case notoriety, on special duty for making a number of experiments. What special qualifications a hot-headed and inexperienced youth like Mr. Luson had for this important task we are not in a position to say. But Mr. Luson took up with great zeal the special work entrusted to him and he estimates the average yield of canal irrigated crops for 1888-89 at nearly 19 maunds, which is actually two maunds in excess of the result of Canal Officer's experiments to date. Mr. Luson, as might have been expected from his antecedents, has out-Heroded Herod. As a witness he has, indeed, proceeded much further than the party who called him to the box. Statements made by such over-zealous witnesses are rightly rejected by impartial judges. As we have exceeded the limits assigned to a single article, we shall return to the subject in a future issue.

THE HEARSEY-*PIONEER* TRIAL.

THE Hearsey-*Pioneer* case has after an eventful career had a second unexpected ending. As soon as Mr. Allen's authorship of the defamatory article was *prima facie* established, Mr. Marsden committed him to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of Calcutta, which commenced its sittings on Monday last. The learned Chief Justice himself presided on the occasion, and the defence made a brave show of fight by engaging Messrs. Pugh, Evans and Gasper. But as the result soon showed there was to be no fight, for no sooner the charge was read out by the Crown Clerk in due form, the accused who was spared the indignity of being put into the dock pleaded "guilty." No Jury was empanelled, and the public missed the opening of Mr. Phillips, which every one thought would be a brilliant one. Mr. Pugh addressed the Court at some length on his client's behalf in mitigation of his sentence and sought to raise points which could not very well be gone into at that stage of the case. He laid some stress upon the complainant's having taken no action till June, although the article complained of appeared in January, upon his having chosen Calcutta as his forum, upon his having made no enquiries as to the authorship of the article in the *Pioneer* office, and some other equally irrelevant matters. These allegations, as our readers know, are either not correct, or capable of very good explanation, if explanations were needed now. Mr. Pugh, however, touched upon surer grounds, when he urged that it is very difficult for a journalist on all occasions to draw the exact and correct line between his duty to the public and his duty with reference to any particular individual. That line is a very fine and dim one, and a man with the best intentions possible might overstep the limits of that line. Mr. Allen he said had acted throughout under the belief that he was justified in bringing these matters before the public. Mr. Pugh's claim, however, that 'no suggestion could be made that the *Pioneer* had ever before published any article which had brought it within a court-of law, either by way of Criminal Procedure or a Civil 'Procedure' was as out of place as it was unsubstantial. Nor was contention that Mr. Allen had telegraphed from England to have "himself solely avowed responsible" of much avail, for such an avowal as a matter of fact had never been made. On the contrary, Mr. Chesney took the fullest possible benefit of Mr. Justice Norris's view of the law as to publication, and even in the Howrah proceedings did not disclose Mr. Allen's connection with the article. The heroic telegram might be all very well for the private bureau, but could with ill grace be pleaded in extenuation of a well deserved punishment. Luckily in the interests of justice the Chief Justice felt this very strongly, and although his Lordship did not, having regard to the plea of guilt preferred by the accused and the expression of his "unreserved regret," think it necessary to sentence him to imprisonment, yet did he feel it necessary that this offence should be visited in such a way as to mark the sense of the Court of its enormity. The sentence of the Court accordingly was that Mr. Allen should pay a fine of Rs. 3000.

The sentence has been regarded with general satisfaction, for if anything it erred on the side of leniency. We do not yield to any one in our jealous watchfulness of the liberties of the press, but we feel that there is a limit beyond which lie the regions of license—limit which the *Pioneer* of all has been the foremost and boldest to overstep. That malice arising from petty squabbles should so far taint a journalist's mind as to prompt the filthiest effusions and most baseless insinuations is matter of supreme regret, and particularly when public interests are in no sense at stake such action becomes simply unpardonable. The Chief Justice, therefore, told Mr. Allen very plainly that if instead of throwing himself on the mercies of the court he had set up a perverse defence, he would have only aggravated his offence and merited severer sentence. The malice prompting the article could be of no ordinary kind, for, as Sir Comer Petheram observed, it was apparent on the face of the libel that a considerable amount of care and a considerable amount of trouble had been taken to find out materials for making an attack upon Captain Hearsey's private life in the way which had been done, and which was unwarranted in every sense of the word. "It appears to have been made", said His Lordship, "in what was really nothing more than a petty squabble between persons whose characters had no element of publicity in them, for how the complainant here could be called a public man in any sense is difficult to understand. If he is a public man, every man who has ever held a commission in the Army or in the Navy, or who for any reason whatever has got his name into the newspapers is a public man. It is unnecessary to do more than state that to show how absurd the proposition is." That being the case, the public had no interest whatever in knowing what the history of Captain Hearsey's life was, or whether these stories were true or false. The wise intention of the Legislature is, as the Chief Justice justly remarked, that a man shall not, for any purpose of his own, whether for the purpose of injuring a person or for the purpose of obtaining any advantage to himself, rake up old stories of the life of another person and give them out to the public, whether they are true or false, unless it is for the interest of the public that these stories should be published. Mr. Allen had transgressed the law seriously, and he may well congratulate himself on having got off with a considerably light punishment, for it touches only very partially the inflated pocket of the 'Allahabad Thunderer.' If the trial will have shown that *even* the *Pioneer* is not above

law, at least so long as judges like Sir Comer Petheram has its dispensation, the trial will not have been held quite in vain, and Captain Hearsey may be fairly congratulated on the success of his case. Mr. Pugh may well complain of the Captain's having chosen Calcutta for his forum, where the Judge that taught Mr. Laidman his duty, presides. His client would have fared infinitely better within his *own* jurisdiction, and in the court of any of his many contributors. That was probably felt beforehand and that in all probability explains his conduct.

The *Pioneer* evidently is not yet prepared to let bye-gones be bye-gones, for it still continues in a bellicose mood. It writes:—

"We should be glad could we feel it possible to dismiss the Hearsey case with the bare remark that Sir Comer Petheram's views on the subject, as reported in our columns, are conceived in close sympathy with all that has gone before. That the case should have been permitted a prominence out of all proportion with its intrinsic merits is due mainly, if not wholly, to the action of the Courts engaged in dealing with it, and to no choice of ours. So far as the proprietors of the *Pioneer* are concerned their shoulders are reasonably broad, and it might best suit their sense of dignity to let the whole matter slide, and to find such consolation as they may be able in the expressions of wide spread sympathy and concern which their position in the matter has been so fortunate as to evoke. But this Hearsey case affects the *Pioneer* only a little, contemporary journals in an equal degree, and the community at large very much. For the public good then, we shall feel constrained to return to it hereafter, when the echoes of the profound indignation which the latest phase of the affair appears to have aroused in Calcutta are no longer in our ears."

Its Calcutta correspondent telegraphed:—

"The report of this case which appeared yesterday, though a verbatim account of what was said in Court, conveys a very inadequate impression of that occurred. It would be most unfair to Mr. Pugh and the two eminent barristers engaged with him, to suppose that what is set down there expressed all that *they desired to urge upon the Court.* Mr. Pugh had barely opened his case when the Judge showed signs of a desire to close it, which increased as he went on A brief consultation then took place between the three counsel, the purport of which was apparent when Mr. Pugh brought his remarks to an abrupt conclusion, and sat down.

If this is not contempt of court we do not know what is, unsettled as the contempt-law of this country may be. Sir Comer Petheram evinced great anxiety to show all possible indulgence to Mr. Allen and Mr. Pugh, and we are sure the public will not endorse the charge of unfairness thus unjustly brought to the learned Chief Justice's door. The *Pioneer* speaks of its 'broad shoulders.' This will only move a smile now. Its 'broad shoulders' did not prevent it from pleading 'guilty' to a charge of defamation. As for the 'echoes of profound indignation,' we have not been so fortunate as to catch even the faintest whispers of such 'indignation.' All we have heard is that the Chief Justice has shown himself to be a Judge who is not to be influenced by extra-judicial considerations. The 'echoes of profound indignation' may be heard in the *Pioneer* coterie, if there is any in Calcutta, but the general public only hears of the notes of joyfulness at the triumph of justice.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

MR. WILLIAM SWINHOE complains of the authorities of the Agricultural Society not taking due care of the plants that are sent to them for exhibition, and allowing one of them, a yellow dahlia, to be cut and purloined. Mr. R. Blechynden contradicts this, but his plea is technical and not straightforward. The quarrel involves an issue which is of considerable importance to the public, but which neither of the disputants has taken any notice of—the duty of the Society regarding the exhibits that are brought to it. In these days of exhibitions of flowers, fruits, drawings and paintings, of jewellery, animals, machinery, and of all sorts of odds and ends this is of the utmost importance. It is usual for the projectors of exhibitions to expressly take upon themselves the safe custody of the articles that are brought to them. There is a distinct pledge given of every article brought to them being safely returned. It is understood that this law applies to flowers and fruits as well as to jewellery; but it is evaded. The site of the exhibition is worth a lakh of rupees, and it was given to the Society by Government expressly for the benefit and encouragement of agriculture in the country; but the authorities of the Society have entirely forgotten that, and they look upon the property as their own, and use it without any regard to the claims of the public. Indeed, the public has no right to enter the grounds or exhibit any thing without paying a fee for the privilege. The rules the authorities have framed throw open the exhibition to European ladies and the members of the Society, but exclude all Native visitors, unless they pay a fee of one rupee each, for walking over the grounds, and a fee of eight annas for every agriculturist in the country, who has a new rose or a platter of peas to exhibit. We know for certain that at one time large chillies, like monster gooseberries, were articles of exhibition, but now every chilli-exhibitor must pay an entrance fee of eight annas. The exhibitors are not permitted to hold a free pass, or the privilege of entry except at certain hours when the exhibition was over. We do not think that they are permitted to mount guard on their exhibits, yet as the exhibition is not closed until after nightfall, and it is all but impossible to have the means of carrying away the bulky flower-pots at night they must perforce be left to the tender mercies of the ground and its keepers for the whole night, as was the case with the yellow dahlia of Mr. Swinhoe. Had he been allowed to keep his *mallee* to guard his plant at night, the accident would have never occurred. Surely, the Government which gave the land never intended that the natives alone would be debarred all use of it except on payment of fees which in the case of poor *mallee* agriculturists most interested in our vegetable productions would be all but prohibitory. Fancy the idea of one rupee from a Moffussil *krishan* for the pleasure of exhibiting a purely monster chilli. It is one that can enter the mind of Mr. Blechynden and his colleagues or those who make the rules to exclude the greasy Natives where Europeans do congregate for their pleasure. As a financial scheme the entrance fee is not profitable. On the whole the grounds were not crowded by visitors, and of those who paid the entrance fee the number must have been exceedingly small. The rule about admission fee is imposed at the Zoological Gardens, but there its amount is so regulated that it becomes anything but prohibitive. Mr. Swinhoe is a lawyer, and he should show the Committee of the Agricultural Society what the law is about bailments. The amount involved is not large, but the principle is one of importance. The right of entry on land reserved by Government for public use is one for which an Honorable Judge of the High Court wanted to become a plaintiff in the case of the Eden Gardens, and a similar feat would not be unworthy of Mr. Swinhoe. Surely, the Society can have no objections to it being a joint-stock seed supplying Association as it was once named by a wag.

THE DURBHANGA TEMPLE CASE.

THE Maharajah of Durbhanga has acted as a peace-maker. As a natural leader of Behar Society, his opinion on all public questions carries much weight, and his well-timed advice with regard to the unfortunate Durbhanga temple case has allayed in a great measure the excitement which prevailed in all classes of the Hindu community of Behar. A correspondent telegraphs:—

A crowded meeting, consisting of representatives from Durbhunga, Mozufferpore, Chupra, Motihari, Chumparun, Shahabad, Gya, Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, and Patna, was held on the 16th instant, at Bankipore to give expression to public feeling in regard to the Durbhanga temple case. The Maharajah of Durbhunga presided. In opening the proceedings, the Maharajah said that he did not wish to take up much of their time by a long speech. All were agreed that a certain amount of excitement existed on account of certain transactions which had lately taken place at Durbhunga. He did not think that it was his business to enter into the details of these transactions. Indeed, it would be highly improper for him to do so, as he had been away in Calcutta, and had heard contrary stories from both parties. On one point, however, they were all agreed, namely, that the Government was most anxious to respect the religious feelings of the people, and the officers of Government considered it their paramount duty to see that the religious feelings of any class or community were not injured. These reasons had prompted him to wish that the ill-feeling excited in the Hindoo community at Durbhungah should be removed. They ought to be thankful to Government for what it had done. Of course, whenever they thought that their religious susceptibilities were in any way touched upon, it was their duty to call public meetings and to ask Government to investigate into the matter and to redress their grievances. This had already been done, and they know that Government was publicly making an enquiry, and they ought to be sure that it would try its best to see that the religious susceptibilities of the people were not tampered with with impunity. This being so His Highness considered that public agitation was not proper at present, as the matter was *sub judice*, and that too many public meetings, specially about a religious subject like that which they had met there to discuss that day, might tend to give the people an exaggerated notion of the matter, and to make men biassed in their opinions. It was their duty, His Highness considered, to see that opinions remained unbiassed. His Highness took this opportunity to mention that only the other day he had occasion to meet the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and the Chief Secretary expressed great concern for the ill-feeling and unrest which had been caused in Durbhunga. His Highness proceeded to observe that he had been in a manner authorized by the Chief Secretary to say that he would be glad to see the temple rebuilt, and good feeling restored amongst the Hindu community of Behar. The following Resolutions were then unanimously passed:—"I.—That this meeting is very grateful to the Government of Bengal for its efforts to allay the excitement prevalent among the Hindu population in Behar, and for the action it has taken in the matter of the complaint of Issri Sing and other people at Durbhunga. "II.—That while the enquiry into this complaint is going on, the matter or matters involved ought to be considered *sub judice*, and this meeting is of opinion that the people of Behar should wait with confidence for the final Resolution of Government on the subject without, in the meantime, taking any further action in the matter." In terminating the proceedings, the Maharajah suggested the establishment of a Central Religious Association.

The advice which the Maharaja has given to the people of Behar in regard to the Temple question is well suited to the circumstances of the case, and the tact and judgment which he has displayed show that he is well able to control the multitude even when they believe that they have a just grievance. All credit is due to the Maharaja for his conduct on this trying occasion.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

As will be seen from an advertisement in another column, their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Lansdowne will receive on Tuesday afternoon, the 25th February 1890, in the Gardens of Government House, from 4-30 to 6 P. M. All ladies and gentlemen having the entree at Government House, are invited to attend, and those having children to bring them.

THE Kashmir question is drawing some attention in Parliament. Sir John Gorst, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that Government was anxious to show every consideration for the rights of the Maharaja consistent with the rights of his people. The statement of Lord Cross relative to the Maharaja's restoration, he said, pre-supposed the remedying of the existing situation.

THE *Englishman* understands that an impression widely prevails among persons engaged in the salt trade that a reduction in the rate of duty on salt will be announced in the forthcoming Financial Statement. Our contemporary

is, however, assured on the highest official authority that there is no present intention to make any change next year in the rate of duty now levied.

MR. PARNELL'S amendment to the Address has been rejected by 307 against 240 votes.

AT the meeting of the Supreme Council on Friday last Mr. Scoble presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the Vesting and Administration of Property held in trust for charitable purposes. The Bill to amend Acts VI and VII of 1884, (*Inland Steam Vessels and Indian Steam-ships*,) was passed and the Bill to amend Acts I. of 1859 (*Merchant Seamen*,) VII. of 1880, and V. of 1883 (*Indian Merchant Shipping*) was referred to a Select Committee. The Bill to amend the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885, was also passed.

THE Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University commences to-day, and more than 5,000 candidates will appear at no less than 180 centres. The number of papers to examine will be enormous; and it is felt that it will be simply impossible to examine them within the time limited for the purpose by the usual number of examiners; and so four extra assistants have been allowed to each branch. The idling away of the examinees' time after the ordeal may thus be lessened, and the results may be published within something like a reasonable time. We hear that the school authorities have taken particular care this year in selecting the boys they have sent up, and if the slaughter of innocents recurs the learned Vice-Chancellor's explanation will hardly apply.

THE rate-payers of Ward No. I., the most public-spirited Ward of Calcutta as it seems to us, met last week at Sir Raja Radhakanto Deb Bahadur's *Nat Mandir* to condemn the municipal law as well as its working. The other Wards should follow suit if anything has to be done towards the modification or repeal of the iniquitous law.

ON the retirement of Raja Rajendralala Mitra from the Board of Trustees of the Indian Museum, we are glad to notice that the Board has recorded the following resolution appreciative of his valuable services:—"The trustees desire to record their appreciation of Dr. Raja Rajendralala Mitra's long and zealous service in the interests of the Museum; and their sincere regret that ill-health prevents him from continuing to afford them his advice and assistance."

THE India Club gave a large Steamer party to the elite of the Calcutta community yesterday, which was thoroughly enjoyed. Messrs. Hoare Miller and Company's steamer *Ilbila* left the Ahiritollah Ghat with the party and made for the Pulta Water Works, where a halt was made and refreshments served in a splendid style. The party safely returned to the Ghat before sunset.

NAWAB ABDUL LATIF'S annual Conversazione was held with great success on Monday last at the Town Hall. There were the usual exhibitions and amusements, and the scientific experiments all went off well. His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor graced the assembly with their presence, and a thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent.

THE Jeypore festivities in honor of Prince Albert Victor were on a lavish scale as might be expected, and included a remarkable fight of wild beasts. There were dinners, nautches, fire-works and illuminations, and everything passed off in brilliant style. His Royal Highness arrived at Ajmir on Monday, where another sumptuous entertainment awaited him, as all the neighbouring chiefs had assembled there in force. There was a dinner at the Residency and brilliant illuminations at the lake, after which His Royal Highness left for Udaipore.

THE sixth annual meeting of the Sobhabazar Benevolent Society was held at the residence of the late Maharaja Kamalkrishna Bahadur on Saturday last. The Hon'ble Justice Norris presided on the occasion, and the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, Babu Pratap Chunder Mozumdar and Mr. N. N. Ghose addressed the meeting. The report of the Society shows steady good work, but public aid is more largely needed.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Travancore arrived in Calcutta on Saturday last from Benares, and will remain here for several days, during which time he will have an interview with his Excellency the Viceroy on particular business. We cordially welcome His Highness to the Presidency.

IT will be heard with relief by the poor clerks in the Military Accounts Department that their offices are not to be transferred to Rawulpindi at least for the present, as after a great deal of beating about the bush the authorities have made a discovery. The barracks at Pindi will not accommodate the office, and the town will not accommodate the clerks. This added to the consideration that the newly built office premises at Kaila Ghat will have to be deserted, may probably set the question at rest until the Government knows its mind. As a contemporary facetiously asks, what guarantee is there that a few years will not incline the spending department to the opinion that the Account Department should be at Gnatong or on Mount Everest, in order to keep the accountants' heads cool, and to save them from blunders and inconsistencies.

THE Pooja holiday question is once more to the fore. At present the holidays are proposed to be allowed to stand intact, but their number cut down under the Negotiable Instruments Act on grounds of inconvenient maturing of Hundies and other negotiable instruments. As we shall have to consider the question more in detail, we do not for the present purpose to do anything but to state barely that no disturbance in the existing arrangements can be countenanced by those interested in the holiday question and that for very grave and substantial reasons.

THERE was another successful ascent of Mr. Spencer's passenger balloon at the Tivoli gardens on Saturday last. Mr. Coates Niven of the Gas Company, Mr. Kapp, the well-known Photographer, and Babu Jogesh Chunder Chowdhuri, a professor of the Metropolitan Institution, accompanied the aeronaut and took photographs and scientific observations in mid air. Professor Chowdhuri is a brother of Mr. A. Chowdhuri, one of our rising barristers and is a courageous scientific student. The first captive balloon ascent will take place on Wednesday, provided 50 passengers paying a fare of 25 rupees each be found. The balloon will be held by a specially prepared cable at the height of a thousand feet or so.

WE understand that at the request of the East Indian Railway Company, the Government of India has appointed a Committee to confer with General Strachey on the subject of working the traffic of Calcutta after completion of the Kidderpore docks. Government has appointed Mr. Campbell, Agent of the East Indian Railway, and Major Boughey, Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, as members of the Committee. Mr. Jas. L. Mackay, of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., and Mr. W. W. Petrie, of Messrs. Vale King & Co., have been nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, and the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Wilson and Mr. G. H. Simmons by the Port Trust. The Hon'ble F. M. Halliday has been appointed Chairman of the Committee. It is difficult to see why the National Chamber of Commerce should have been quietly left in the shade. The native commerce of the Port is daily increasing in value and importance, and it is hardly proper that its representatives should be so systematically slighted.

WE hear that at Friday's meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council, the Simla Allowances question came up for consideration, and it was determined not to curtail them for the present. Good news as it may prove to those concerned, we are unable to say what truth there is in the rumour. The allowances in the upper grades of the service at all events are capable of a good deal of retrenchment, and it has always been understood that if the Exodus evil cannot be wholly put down the expenses attending it will be minimised. If no curtailment is to be effected Mr. Fanshawe's labours might have well been diverted to better purposes.

IF hard hits can carry a point the *Indian Daily News* has indeed scored a signal triumph. It is difficult to give one wits, and if our contemporary will not see things in their proper light why then there is simply no help for it. If the whole body of the rate-payers of Calcutta was non-reading, there would be some force in the contention that devotion of any portion of the City Funds for educational purposes such as the establishment, aid, or endowment of a public library would be iniquitous. But when as a matter of fact a large number of rate-payers *do* read, and when in a larger number still a taste for literature and science may be generated, with ulterior sanitary benefits in the shape of improved knowledge of hygeine, if of nothing else, it is perverse to pretend that no portion of rates and taxes may be rightfully spent for the maintenance of a public library. Of what benefit is the Town Hall and various other public institutions to the bulk of the tax-paying public in any townships that the town dues should go towards their maintenance in ever so small a degree? If the rich have exclusive institutions the poor have theirs, and the former do not grudge that latrines or bathing platforms or hospitals should be kept. No commonwealth can prosper by promulgation of such selfish and revolutionary principles. If the non-reading public pays a trifle for the benefit of the reading public, the latter doubly repays the former in the shape of superior culture of the city, jealous watchfulness of popular rights and by generally discharging the higher duties of citizenship.

WE learn with no surprise that a certain Secretary of the Bengal Government, who at one time posed as a great friend of the people, has been trying to make Government think that the Calcutta Public Library should meet with no support at its hand. This was evidently not the Secretary's opinion a little while ago, for he was one of the ardent supporters of Mr. Mackenzie's scheme for bettering the Library at the cost of Government, if need be. Sir Steuart Bayley is, however, prepared to pay 10,000 Rs. in meeting the initial expenses, and it does sound rather strange that this "pro-native" Secretary should in a matter that does not relate to his department at all, go out of his way and advise that regard being had to financial considerations, the application should be rejected. But Sir Steuart Bayley and Mr. Secretary Nolan are far too strong men, and will not allow Government to recede from the position that it has formally taken up. The promised Rs. 10,000 will, therefore, be paid: Government will take charge of the building, and will get the books of the Library bound at its expense —all this will no doubt go a great way towards the stability and maintenance of the Library.

MR. BRADLAUGH is preparing the ground very well indeed for the success of the Congress deputation to England. He is already taking steps for having Indian grievances discussed in Parliament, and has got Mr. W. H. Smith to say in reply to one of his questions that a Bill would be introduced early in the Session for giving an opportunity

for the discussion of the grievances set forth in the memorial of the last Congress. That a ministerial bill will not meet with the requirements of the case goes without saying, and Mr. Bradlaugh and his supporters in Parliament will have much more up-hill work than if a bill of their own framing came up for discussion. The character of this Bill that Mr. Smith referred to would be gathered from the concluding portion of his reply in which he said that it was not proposed to comply with the memorial of the last Congress asking Government to restore the right of raising grievances prior to the Budget Statement. By the time that the next Congress sits, in Calcutta, which by the way has been finally decided, matters will have made considerable progress for good or evil. It appears necessary, therefore, that Indian public opinion should strengthen the hands of Mr. Bradlaugh and his friends as much as possible. If we understood aright Mr. Bradlaugh would be glad if a number of largely signed petitions could be sent to Parliament endorsing and supporting the views that they advocate.

WE are glad to see that most of our local contemporaries have supported the claim of the Hon'ble Syad Ameer Hossein C. I. E., to officiate for Mr. Marsden as chief magistrate. We assure His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor that the whole Hindu and Mahomedan communities—nay a large portion of the European and Eurasian communities—are in favour of the Syud's appointment. This unanimity of opinion has, however, been disturbed by a rumour that powerful and influential pressure is being brought upon Sir Steuart Bayley with the view to provide for certain 'hard bargains of the local Bar," who, having failed to obtain a living in the profession, are ready to scramble for the chiefdom "even on half-pay." We refuse to believe in the rumour. From what we have known of Sir Steuart Bayley and his Chief Secretary they are simply incapable of lending a countenance to such a dowright jobbery by overlooking the claims of such an universally popular Magistrate as Mr. Syud Ameer Hossein. We have already said in a former issue that the law does not require that the Chief Magistrate should be a Barrister. In Calcutta the late Mr. J. B. Roberts of the Un-covenanted Service was for many years the Chief Police Magistrate—he was neither a Barrister nor a Civilian. In Madras military officers have held the post. Up to the time of the late Sir Ashley Eden the chief magistracy was invariably filled up by the promotion of the Presidency Magistrate. The Government of Sir Rivers Thompson which was noted for timidity, broke through this practice and deprived Mr. B. L. Gupta and Mr. Syud Ameer Hossein of their right. We hope the present Bengal Government is strong enough to hold its own against the pressure which is said to have been brought upon it in behalf of Messrs. Breefless and Co.

WE had Mr. H. Lee in view when we said in our last that a junior Civilian stands a good chance of being appointed Chairman of the Corporation in succession to Sir Henry Harrison. Mr. Lee arrived in India on the 25th of November 1874, and he has thus been in service for sixteen years. He has not yet attained the rank of a *pucca* Magistrate and Collector. He officiates, it is true, as Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, but his *pucca* rank is that of a Joint-Magistrate and Collector. He has acted offhand on as a Magistrate and Collector since June 1886, and so his standing as a Magistrate and Collector has not been of more than three years' duration. Mr. Lee acted as Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergannas for some time, and he was known here as an officer of eccentric habits, whose worth as an executive officer was not very highly appreciated either by his subordinates, or the public. It is said that Mr. Lee did valuable service in settling the Burdwan case, and that in consideration of this service, the Government of Bengal intends conferring the Chairmanship of the Corporation upon him. We are not aware of any particular service that Mr. Lee did in settling the Burdwan dispute. Our information is that that settlement was due to causes which could neither be originated or controlled by an officer of Mr. Lee's position. Be that as it may, even granting that he was of some use to Government in this matter, what connection, the public naturally ask, has such work with the Calcutta Corporation? What particular qualifications has Mr. Lee developed which mark him out as the officer best fitted to guide the Corporation at such a critical time? We wait for an answer.

THE case of Babu Jadulal Mallik against the Corporation has advanced a step further. The Chairman threatened to sell the property attached, unless the arrears and costs due to the Corporation were paid up in full before the 21st instant. Babu Jadulal protested against such sale. The Chairman was already informed that Babu Jadulal was advised that the action of the Corporation was 'entirely illegal and unjustifiable,' and as there could be no question as to the solvency of Babu Jadulal, it has been justly thought that the sale of the attached property which has been determined upon is not only unnecessary but harsh in the extreme. Babu Jadulal will institute a suit at the expiration of the time mentioned in the notice given, and the questions which have arisen between him and the Corporation will be decided in that suit. To prevent his property, however, from being sold, Babu Jadulal expressed his willingness to deposit the amount, alleged to be payable by him, in the hands of some third party, or in the Bank of Bengal in the joint names of his Solicitor and of that of the Corporation, to abide the result of the suit. The Secretary to the Corporation has written to Babu Jadulal to say that the proposal made by him is "inadmissible." "The Municipality is not insolvent," and if Baboo Jadulal proves his case, "he will be in no danger of not recovering any amount the Court may award him." If the Municipality made this unusual concession to Babu Jadulal, said the Secretary, "they would have to do the same to any one who declined to pay his just dues." The public is anxiously watching the progress of the case, and it will be a great relief to the tax-payers to know that their honor and their property cannot be wantonly dealt with by the Municipal Officers under pretence of enforcing an iniquitous law.

SIR HENRY L. HARRISON'S Budget which came up for consideration at the last meeting of the Municipal Commissioners contains the following edifying reading:

Objection having been taken to including in the Budget the enhanced salaries and establishments proposed in the new graded scheme, which had not yet been sanctioned, the Chairman stated that he admitted that under present circumstances the proposed increased expenditure should not have been included, and he would have no objection to the Committee revising the Budget so as to provide only for establishments on the existing scale. But he took this opportunity of denying explicitly the statements made behind his back in one of the newspapers that he was responsible for attempting to add to the expenditure of the Corporation by the proposed graded scheme. He asserted most emphatically that whatever has been proposed to be done in that respect was done at the instance of the Commissioners themselves. The graded scheme of 1882, for which he was responsible, rendered promotion so slow, increases being given only as vacancies in the several grades occurred, that it was made the subject of complaint; and then first the clerical establishments were given annual increments at the instance of the Commissioners, and now the proposal to give similar advantages to the out-door establishments came also from them.

Babu Norendranath Sen gave a fitting reply to the above. He said that that was not the proper time or place for the Chairman to give his explanations. So far as he was concerned, he added, he wished to say that the proceedings of the Commissioners would show whether or not the Chairman was responsible for the proposed large increase of expenditnre. The motion to refer the Budget to the General Committee was then agreed to, with an instruction to provide for establishments on the existing scale only. It is noticeable that what the Commissioners did sanction and approve of originally was a little increment in the salary of the overworked and under-paid lower clerks, and not the addition of a lac and more to those who were already getting fat salaries considering the work they did and their respective merits and capabilities. They were already being paid these high salaries because of the absence of prospects of pension and promotion, and the Commissioners very properly and naturally object to Sir Henry being, on the eve of his retirement, *so* liberal at the rate-payer's expense. We fail to see where the back-biting has been save in Sir Henry L. Harrison's imagination, tainted probably by his own gloomy prospects.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norris sentenced Duncan King to one year's rigorous imprisonment for the murder of a Durwan in Janbazar Street. The reason of this surprisingly lenient sentence is supposed to be that he did not intend to kill the man in the first place, and in the second he has through his solicitors offered to make some reparation to the family of the deceased. What commended itself most to the learned Judge was that King pleaded guilty to the lesser charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. There can be no doubt that graver charge could with difficulty be brought to his door, but it is not difficult for any rational man to see and know that an unsheathed sword-stick violently thurst through a half-opened door would result fatally to the man who in execution of his admitted duties was trying to shut it with force. It is no justification of their conduct that King and his rat-catching friends had by their own behaviour brought on, if they really did, an angry mob at their heels of whom the unfortunate deceased by the way did not form one. It is idle to contend that four Europeans armed with sticks and sword sticks, who had overturned a gharry and assaulted the Police on duty could be so terrified by native strugglers in the street as to be compelled to seek the safety of gentlemen's zenana, for refusal of admittance into which they had recourse to arms. It does not matter in the least whether deceased was a native or a European, and it is dangerous that such "sprees" should be visited with punishments that can never lead to a check of the evil. Peaceful citizens have a right to have their lives and limbs better protected than that to be sure.

THE Dum Dum murder case with which the first Criminal Sessions of Calcutta came to a close terminated in the capital sentence of the principal actor in the tragedy, private O'Hara of the Buffs. Justice Norris in sentencing the man observed with great force that the cold blooded murder was about as brutal a crime as was ever perpetrated, and Mr. Phillips in his opening address fittingly observed that the perpetrator of it was, to use the mildest possible expression, a disgrace to the English race and to the Queen's uniform. The accused sallied out on a career of plunder and ended it by wantonly taking the life of an unfortunate man who was quietly sleeping in his varandah and who offered him no shadow of insult of any sort or crime. We do not know whether their unruly conduct and breach of discipline will be taken any notice of departmentally. But we appeal to the military authorities once again that due care may be taken with the rifles and amunition so that the thoughtless and the ignorant may be kept out of mischief's reach as much as possible. Hitherto these murders by military men had been confined to their comrades and officers, but now they seem to be seeking a diversion by taking the lives of peaceful and unoffending people. Life and property, we were going to add female honor, have become unsafe in the neighbourhood of these cantonments, and it is true that some markedly stringent measures were taken to wipe off the disgrace. We learn with deep thankfulness that both Lord Lansdowne and Sir Steuart Bayley took personal interest in the case, but for which it is doubtful whether the culprit would have been brought to justice. We are glad that some provision is about to be made for the luckless child and widow of poor Salim Sheik the murdered man, who was the sole bread-winner of the family. We do not know what has become of the widow's appeal to Government which we had the pleasure of commending some time ago. Justice Norris has,

however, with his usual large-hearted generosity taken up her cause, and has himself handsomely contributed towards meeting her present wants. The jury that tried the case have also subscribed and the Government is being moved for some permanent provision.

MR. KING, the Parliamentary champion of the Uncovenanted Service of India, has a scheme which will commend itself to the careful consideration of all interested in Indians going to England. The number of Indian gentlemen now risiding in London alone for the purposes of study is estimated at no less than 200, and they are left to their own resources, and are pretty much their own masters. This unrestricted license has its evil, and Mr. King proposes to start a home in London, where these youngmen can be comfortably lodged and boarded and properly looked after. They will also be made members of the Northbrook Institute. We are glad to understand that both Lord Northbrook and our present Viceroy take great interest in Mr. King's scheme, and for ourselves we wish him all success. About £20,000 are required for acquiring a suitable building and for meeting other necessary expenses. Each lodger will have to pay £250 a year besides his ordinary educational charges, each donor having right to nominate one candidate for every £1,000 he subscribes. It strikes us that in order to popularise the institution the annual expenditure of each student ought to be less, particularly when students manage to live in London for a considerably less amount. Like Dr. Leitner's establishment at Woking, Mr. King's Institute will make suitable arrangements for different caste-people. It is a pity that all Mr. King's time in India should have been taken up by the Uncovenanted Service agitation, and that he should not have conferred with our leading men about his laudable scheme.

Correspondence.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay, 19th February.

THE second annual exhibition of the Bombay Arts Society which came off on Wednesday last was in every respect a decided success. The pictures exhibited were of a much higher quality than those of the last exhibition, though the number of competitors was perhaps not larger. In the absence of Lord Reay on account of a slight indisposition the opening ceremony was performed by Sir Charles Sargent, our honoured Chief Justice, whom Mr. Justice Scott paid a truly deserved compliment, when in his opening address he called him the Nestor of the Bombay community, whose words of kindly wisdom have a special value of their own all over Western India. Sir Charles, before declaring the exhibition open, pointed out that these exhibitions had among Europeans at least a special value as a sort of link in the dual life which they all led here more or less—the home life of the West which they led by force of the memory and imagination and the life which they actually live in this country. The pictures exhibited by His Highness the Gaekwar and Mr. Tata are the best of their kind. Mr. Tata's "Cloister and the World" is most admired.

The Central News Agency reports that Lord Cross will introduce on Thursday a Bill to reform the Indian Legislative Councils. This was quite anticipated. Mr. Bradlaugh has, therefore, promised to refrain from moving an amendment to the address regretting the omission of mention of Indian affairs. Now that the Secretary of State for India has decided to move in the matter, his Bill will probably have precedence. It will be a curiosity to many in India to know how far the concessions to the popular demands made in the Government Bill come up to the mark of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill. There will doubtless be the tug of war. Nothing short of the elective principle recommended in the despatch of Lord Dufferin to the Indian Secretary of State will satisfy the popular demand in India. The opinion that has been gathering in India and England in favour of the necessity of making the concession leads us to hope that it will find echo in the House of Commons, if it does not find favour with the India Office. At all events the Government in England must become awakened to the force of public opinion on the subject. The publication of the text of the Government Bill will show what measure of success has been scored by the National Congress in its efforts during the last five years to awaken the conscience of the English people in regard to Indian grievances.

A decided step in the right direction has been taken by Lord Reay's Government in the matter of the Amada incident. The Government have ordered a public inquiry to be made into the allegations preferred against the Assistant Collector of Broach for ordering out the removal of the half-burnt body of a Hindu woman. An open trial before the Collector of Broach is fixed to take place at Bhadbhut, where both parties will have the right of cross-examining each other. The step taken by Government has met with general approval in this Presidency. Neither party can have reason to complain of the course taken. Public curiosity as to the facts of the case could not have been better satisfied. It is the course which all impartial spectators wished to see adopted as any other course would have greatly disappointed the public. Mr. Bomanji cannot now complain of not having been allowed to be heard.

In my last I commented at some length on the letter to the *London Times* from its Bombay correspondent. I admitted at once that the letter was not virulent in its note. But it was far from satisfactory. It now turns out that the writer of the letter was probably Mr. Justice Scott of the High Court of Bombay. At least it is generally attributed to him. Mr. Justice Scott is generally looked upon as endowed with such uncommon good sense and sober, upright views of public questions that many of us here are disappointed to find how he should make such a serious error as that of crediting the Indian National Congress with a demand for universal suffrage. Never has the Congress during its existence of the last five years made any demand for one man one vote. But it appears that Mr. Scott, like most European Officials in the Presidency, derives his inspiration on Congress matters from the evidently biassed writings of the *Times of India* who has taken up the *role* of an avowed opponent of the Congress. If, however, the elective principle in the Indian Legislative Councils is conceded, you may depend upon it that that is the very principle for which the *Times of India* will claim credit as being one advocated by it. The principle of avowed inconsistency is nowhere more observable than in the columns of our daily local contemporary.

Extracts

AN INDIAN INSTITUTE IN ENGLAND.

THE number of young Indian gentlemen, sons of Princes, nobles, wealthy land-owners, and professional men, who arrive in Great Britain for the purpose of acquiring an English education or of professional preparation, is increasing. It is computed that at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and London in Edinburgh and Glasgow, there are at present more than two hundred young Indian gentlemen, who are endeavouring to qualify themselves for one or other of the professions of Law and Medicine. The benefit that accrues when the advantages of the superior literary and professional schools of Great Britain have been availed of by Indian students with any earnestness and diligence of purpose and soberness of conduct, are being more and more realised by Indian parents, and it is believed that a much larger number of young men would be sent to England, but for one consideration—that is the difficulty of securing for young men who have not yet reached years of discretion, the kindly moral and material supervision of which they are deprived by absence from the parental roof and in a strange country.

This difficulty is known to those who have any responsibility for such young persons when in Great Britain, or who take an interest in their welfare, to be one of a very grave character. It has attracted the attention of high officials, and is regarded by many friends of India as one which must promptly be met and overcome, if the movement, which is in every way advantageous to Indian society, is not to be checked. For, unfortunately, it has happened in too many instances that such young men, launched without any responsible guides or friends upon the society of London and other large towns, with temptations in every direction, have yielded to these temptations and have returned to their homes in India morally and physically wrecked, often having cost their fathers' large sacrifices, if they have not brought dishonour on their heads. At the India Office, and in the large banking agencies, the impression caused by the painful cases of this description has been so great as to lead to the enquiry whether some institution could not be established under such auspices as would secure the confidence of Indian parents that their sons would be comfortably and honorably entertained and well looked after while pursuing their course of study at the Universities, the Legal or Medical School.

London being naturally the place most frequented and offering the greatest temptations is the place where provision of the kind suggested, of a responsible oversight, combined with proper and healthy lodging, food and associations is most needed and it has occurred to several gentlemen interested in the question that an effort should be made to provide it.

Mr. H. S. King has been so impressed by the number of cases which have come under his own observation in the course of business of young men starting with fair promises of success who have gone to wreck that in consulation with some eminent friends of the Native races he has decided to take the lead in an effort to create an institution founded on such conditions and conducted under such auspices as shall afford a guarantee to parents in India that their sons when at home shall at a moderate cost be placed in a comfortable home surrounded with healthy conditions and placed under proper supervision while at the same time receiving efficient help in whatever studies they are pursuing.

The conditions of such an institution are:—That it shall be situated near London; that it shall contain ample room for separate lodging with all necessary comforts and with provision for a variety of healthy and national amusements; that it shall be under responsible supervision by Trustees who will take a personal interest in its proper management; that it shall be placed under an experienced head; and that there shall be resident under the same roof with the young men professional and educational tutors who can at once aid them in their studies and be their friends and counsellors.

It is felt, moreover, that such an institution will succeed better if it is not conducted for profit as a commercial undertaking but is founded after the type of a College, or other such institution, strictly for the benefit of the class whose well-being it is sought to promote. For this purpose it will be necessary to raise a fund sufficient to provide a building and grounds, and the necessary equipment. To this fund Mr. King is ready to contribute the sum of rupees 10,000.

The fund will be vested in Trustees, who will hold the buildings, lands and money subject to a Deed of Trust for the sole benefit of the young Native gentlemen of India.

As a preliminary to the practical development of the scheme a site has been provisionally secured through the agency of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., which can be made available for the proposed institute and will on the completion of the arrangements, be handed over without profit to the Trustees.

The place selected is a fine old English Mansion, with large accommodation and extensive grounds. The building in its present state is large enough to lodge comfortably at least 30 to 40 students. In the main building, there would be provided the following rooms most of them large and lofty, namely:—Drawing room, dining room, billiard room, smoking room, library and study. In the principal wing is a very large hall which would be fitted up as a recreation room and could be used for concerts, readings, lectures and educational amusements in the evening. Around the mansion are extensive grounds including cricket and football fields, a lake for boating, lawn tennis grounds, while the neighbourhood is beautiful and supplies captial roads for riding walking and cycling. A fine swimming bath exists in a separate building.

The proposal is to confine the number to be admitted at present to 25.

The entire property is valued at £20,000, the buildings alone having originally cost £30,000; but Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., have been able to secure an offer of the property for £12,000. Necessary alteration and repairs would cost about. £1,000. With careful economy it is estimated that the place could be furnished for £3,000. The institute could thus be opened at a cost of £12,000. But it would be neces-

sary to provide a fund for taxes, repairs, and keep of grounds, which are estimated at £200 per annum, necessitating a further capital sum of £5,000.

Thus the total sum necessary to establish the institute would be £20,000, which it is felt, in view of the importance of the object, can be raised without much difficulty.

The idea is to place the institute under the management of a gentleman of experience, who has also had the advantage of personal residence in India, and whose wife should preside over the household arrangements.

Strict regulations would be made for respecting—as to food and other matters—the restrictions imposed by caste or religious customs. Besides English cooks, one or two Native cooks would be kept, for whom good and separate accommodation for living and cooking would be provided.

Furthermore, the regulations would provide that no interference whatever should be permitted with the religious views of the students.

In dealing with young men who have to a certain extent reached years of independence, it is obvious that such control as can be exercised must be of a moral character, and that beyond certain rules of conduct, which would be essential to the decency and and amenity of any such community living together and to the proper regulation of such an establishment, it would not be possible to enforce the full discipline of an ordinary school.

As the larger proportion of the young Indian gentlemen who come to England, do so in order to attend the schools of Law and Medicine, it is intended that a Medical gentleman, who has passed the Science and Medical examinations, and a Barrister-at-Law should reside in the premises, and that each of them should act as tutors to the students in their respective professions. They would lecture, assist students in preparing for examinations, and generally help them through their course.

Ordinary medical attendance would be provided free by the resident medical man, while it would be optional to call in extraneous medical aid, in which case the student would discharge his own fees.

A well-selected library would provide the necessary books of study or reference.

For scientific experiments a good laboratory would be fitted up.

It is proposed that all the students become Members of the Northbrook Club.

It is estimated that the total cost for each student would not exceed £250 per annum, which would cover Residence, Board, Washing, Clothing (about £10 per annum). Pocket Money (not exceeding £25 per annum), Medical attendance, use of Books, Subscription to Northbrook Club, Tution and Coaching at the Institute, Travelling expenses (up to £12 per annum), leaving, in addition, only the Inns of Court or Medical fees at University College to be paid.

Subscribers to the Purchase, Furnishing, and Endowment Fund will be entitled to nominations to the Institute, in the ratio of one nomination for every £1,000 subscribed, and such nominations will have preference over all other applications for admittance to the Institute.

Accounts of receipts and expenditure will be kept in connection with the Institute, and a yearly balance sheet, which will be audited by professional Accountants, will be prepared and forwarded to all Subscribers. Any profits arising from the working of the institute will be supplied to the extension of the Library, purchase of Scientific Apparatus, and increasing the comfort of the students.

The Institute will be open all the year round, although students would be at liberty to spend some time in the months of January, May and August, with their friends, if they wished.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA.
January 30th 1890.

Dear Mr. KING,—I am much obliged for your note of the 24th, in which you enclose a sketch of the constitution of an Institution which you and some of your friends think of founding in the neighbourhood of London for the accommodation of young Indian gentlemen temporarily residing in England for the purpose of attending the Schools of Law and Medicine. You are good enough to suggest that I might act as one of the Trustees, and that possibly the Institution might be called by my name.

Before my arrival in this country and since I have been here, I have frequently been made aware of the difficulties and dangers which surround young Indian gentlemen launched without any responsible guides of friends upon the society of London, and I have no doubt that any well-considered attempt to provide for their being comfortably entertained and well looked after, while pursuing their course of study deserves encouragement. The scheme described in your memorandum appears to have been carefully thought out, and every provision seems to have been made for the proper care of the students. I trust that you may find it possible to try this interesting experiment, and I cordially wish you all possible success.

I do not, however, think that while I continue to hold office in India, it would be desirable that I should have any connection with the proposed Institution. The case would be different were I at the end, instead of the beginning, of my term. You must, therefore, kindly excuse me from becoming one of your Trustees. I have no doubt that you will find amongst those who have held high office in India plenty of well wishers, who will be prepared to undertake the necessary responsibilities.

I am much obliged to you for having thought of me in this connection, and am,

Yours very truly,
(Sd.) LANSDOWNE,

To H. S. KING Esq., M. P.

DISSOLVING VIEWS.

Mr. Gladstone has computed that the average duration of Ministries since the passing of the Act of 1832—or, to use his own impressive language, which shows that the peculiarities of his style remain now what they were when, more than half a century ago, they awoke the respectful astonishment of Macaulay, "since the strong-handed giant of Reform laid his victorious hand upon the House of Commons"—Mr. Gladstone, to take breath and begin again, has computed that the average duration of Ministries since 1832 has been three years within a month. The curious apparatus of rhetoric which is called into play for the statement of this simple arithmetical fact is not without its psychological interest if this were the time and place in which to dwell upon it. At present however, we are concerned, not with Mr. Gladstone's rhetoric, but with his arithmetic. We are by no means inclined, in this instance or in any others, to dispute it. We would rather acquiesce in his sums than go through the process known to schoolboys as "proving" them, especially as they themselves usually prove nothing which may not be admitted without conceding the conclusions which he derives from them Lord Salisbury's Administration has taken the liberty of disregarding his average, and has already lasted nearly 3 years and six months, in spite of Mr. Gladstone's prophecies of its speedy extinction, and of the most strenuous efforts on his own part to fulfil those prophecies. The indignation with which Mr. Jonas Chuzzlewit contemplated his venerable father's defiance of the scriptural limit of three score years and ten, as an irreligious flying in the face of his Bible, is likely enough to animate Mr. Gladstone at seeing his average thus set at naught by a Ministry which he is said to have pronounced at its birth not to be *viable*. He records, with suppressed apprehension, that three of the Ministries, in the period of which he speaks in the *Nineteenth Century*, have overpassed six years, and these, as might be expected, Ministries no better than they should have been—Lord Melbourne's (1835-41), Lord Palmerston's (1859 65), and Lord Beaconsfield's (1874 80). They entered, all of them, we believe, on their seventh Session, thus showing a tenacity of life which Mr. Gladstone regards as scarcely constitutional. Lord Salisbury's Government, which Mr. Gladstone notoriously views as the worst of all conceivable Governments, if not the best of all conceivable political systems, is quite capable of imitating this scandalous example, and of going on to the end of 1892. It is likely enough to do it.

Mr. Gladstone has one consolation. The English nation, though indulgent, as he remarks, to meritorious old men, has no toleration even for the virtue of aged governments. Honour, love, obedience, troops of friends, they must not look to have; but in their stead curses both loud and deep. If, indeed, curses killed administration Lord Salisbury's Administration would not be alive at the the present hour. The 'Soliloquy of the Spanish Cloister' is poor in malignant imprecations compared with the soliloquies of Hawarden Castle and of Sir William Harcourt's retreat in the New Forest. Lord Salisbury's too solid Government, like Hamlet's too solid flesh, declines to dissolve itself; it will not even dissolve Parliament, refusing the most pressing invitations to commit suicide in order to avoid the inconvenience of murder. Not that a dissolution of Parliament would necessarily, or even probably, be an act of *felo de se*. Still, a step so wanton and causeless would challenge and if we could put aside the enormous interests at stake, would deserve retribution. Lord Salisbury is pledged to remain in office in order to carry out the solemn charge which has been committed to him of maintaining the Parliamentary Union with Ireland. He is bound not to raise issues which might divide the majority elected to resist Separation. They may be, we do not think they are likely to be, forced upon him. So long as he has the support of a working majority of the House of Commons he is bound to go on; and if, by any chance, that support should be withdrawn, it would be his duty to appeal as Minister from the House to the country.

These are elementary considerations not only of political tactics, but of political ethics. A speculative dissolution usually turns out to be a bad speculation, as Mr. Gladstone found in 1874, and as Lord Beaconsfield, though he had only a few months' margin left him, found in 1880. Mr. Gladstone has been told in plain terms by some of his public advisers that people are ceasing to care much about Home Rule; his private advisers are probably even more emphatic and explicit. Hence his coquetry and that of his lieutenants with every fad and crotchet which can bring a handful of recruits into his camp. It is conceivable that three years hence, if fortune is not rashly tempted, Home Rule may be a cause as completely lost as Secession in the United States or Revision in France. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell will be living on their memories, as Jefferson Davis did, and as General Boulanger is doing. The true tactics of the Government are Fabian tactics. The motley rabble of Anti-Vaccinationists, pro-C. D. men and women, the partisans of hydrophobia, and the advocates of the canine right of free biting, the Local Optionists, the land nationalizers, the "Down with the House of Lords" and anti-Monarchy men, the twelve hours' wages for eight hours workmen, these and other groups into which Mr. Gladstone has resolved the once great historic party which rashly trusted him, are held together merely by a sort of mechanical pressure. They are not consubstantiated. They are in contact but not in union. Unless some imprudence on the part of the Government enables them to make common cause at a critical moment, they are likely to fall asunder and may presently be at war with each other. Home Rule will not permanently help these things, nor will these things permanently help Home Rule. The ill-assorted levies, each fighting for its own hand, may prove more fatal to their allies than to the common enemy.

The one thing essential is to allow time for this decomposition to set in. The motive which prompts the Gladstonians' cry for a dissolution is the conviction that, if it does not come now, it will come too late. They are not confident even that, coming now, it would be of service to them; but that is their only chance, and that chance they must not have. The argument for recent bye elections is an argument against them, if the precedents of 1874-80 and 1880-85 afford any criterion. Mr. Gladstone's belief in the unpopularity, deserved or undeserved, of old Governments should be a reason with him for waiting for the expiration of the Septennial term, instead of precipitating a dissolution now, if an interior misgiving did not belie a superficial persuasion. We need not go back to the times of Pitt and Liverpool to prove that Ministries may outlast Parliament, surviving through three dissolutions. What happened before 1832 is apparently ancient history. The modern politician declines to trouble himself with anything which he cannot find in *Whitaker's Almanack*. But ever since Mr. Gladstone's Year, one of the present or reforming era, to parody Mr. Yellowplush's chronology, there have been Ministries which have survived a dissolution. Lord Grey's did, Lord Melbourne's did, Lord John Russell's did, Lord Palmerston's did twice, though in the latter instance, he himself but briefly outlived it. In the case of Lord Melbourne the dissolution of Parliament was due to the demise of the Crown, in that of the Russell Administration to the expiry of the term of the Conservative Parliament of 1841. But the election of 1865 showed that an old Government may remain a popular Government, if it has been a Government which has known how to unite jealousy for the integrity of the Empire and the defences of the kingdom, and sensitiveness to the national honour and the influence of England abroad, with a skilful administration of the national resources. The precedent of the Government in which Lord Palmerston was Prime Minister, Lord Russell Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Gladstone Chancellor of the Exchequer, is of good omen for a Government in which Lord Salisbury is Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Goschen is Chancellor of the Exchequer. The see saw of parties and party leaders, first between Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone, and then between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury, which has gone on since 1868, does not establish a law of alteration,

On the theory of moral probabilities the time, we should say, has about come for the order to be broken. But it will be soon enough to speculate on this possibility two or three years hence.—*Saturday Review.*

THE WAYS OF DEATH.

(St. James's Gazette.)

For such persons as, with King Richard II., love to "sit upon the ground and talk of worms and graves and epitaphs" and kindred subjects, there is much congenial reading to be found in that portion of the Registrar General's annual report which deals with death. The recently issued report is for the year 1888, which in these nineties sounds very much like ancient history; but the methods of the Registrar's office are notoriously leisurely, and, after all, there are certain advantages in a late appearance. For instance, it affords an opportunity of drawing comparisons between this country and others which make greater haste in getting out their statistics. From these we learn that only one European country has a lower death rate than England—to wit, Norway, where only sixteen persons out of a thousand die in a year. The other end of the pole is in Austria, where the rate is 29·2. With us it is 17·8 for a population of over thirty-seven millions. It has often been pointed out these figures in no way represent an equal distribution of sex, women being in the majority by very nearly a million. In common justice it might at least be expected that there being a greater number of women more of them should die; but this is not the case. For males the death-rate is 18.8 per thousand; for females only 16.8. Women, in fact, have the advantage of a greater hold on life nearly all along the line. The first five years of existence are a most ticklish time for both sexes; but the girls get through them much better than the boys, who in that period die at the rate of 52 to a thousand living male. Out of a total of 510,971 deaths in 1888, as many as 198,064 were those of children under five, and boys were in excess by nearly seventeen thousand. The dangerous first lustrum once passed a few years of comparative safety commence, till the age of ten is reached, when the chance of death occurring is reduced to its minimum. From fifteen it slowly rises again; and it is only at this period in life that males have the upper hand, there being a slight excess of female mortality.

The recognised causes of death are more than might be supposed, over 150 being enumerated on the register. The rate at which we live in the nineteenth century is borne witness to by the rate at which we die, no fewer than 49,985 of registered deaths in 1888 being attributed to disease of the nervous system. Consumption and Pthisis, apparently, are not disappearing so rapidly as some sanguine persons have supposed. Third on the list are ailments classed together as diseases of the circulatory system. What at first sight seems startling is the greater mortality caused by illness which are not as a rule reckoned very alarming in comparision with others which have the name of being more serious. Thus 344 persons out of a million living die of measles and only six of typhus: 222 die of scarlet fever to 36 killed by small-pox; 428 of whooping-cough to the 168 victims of diptheria. The explanation is, of course, that the complaints which account for the larger number of deaths are proportionately more common. The odds against life running what may be supposed to be its natural course are something less than a thousand to one; only 947 deaths of a million are put down to old age. The difference in degree of vitality which distinguishes the two sexes is further marked by the varied way in which they are affected by the same disease. More men dying, it is to be expected that any given disease would be more likely to be fatal to a man than to a woman; and this, as a general rule, is the case. Scarlet fever is far more common among females than males, but the former have a much better chance of getting over it, the majority of deaths due to this cause being among men. Cancer, St. Vitus's dance, and whooping cough constitute the whole list of complaints common to the two sexes, which are more fatal to women. The greater liability of girls to whooping-cough is strongly marked: 554 die of it to 451 males.

Perhaps the most morbidly fascinating of the Registrar's statistics are those dealing with what are classified as deaths from violence. In the year under notice such deaths numbered only 17,534 the lowest percentage yet reached. Violence includes homicide, suicide, and fatalities arising out of accident or negligence. In murder, if in nothing else, there is absolute equality between the sexes; nine per million of each die by the hand of another. The proportion seems a large one; but as many as 60 per cent. of homicidal deaths are infanticides. The first twelve months of life escaped, the odds against murder decrease till the age of fifteen is rached, when there is next to no chance of it. For a few years this happy state continues, and then the chances increase again till, if the case happens to be a man, the older he grows the more likely he is to be made away with. The suicides of the year numbered 2,308, which is the largest amount ever recorded for this country. In this department again, males greatly outnumber females, who are either less given to despair or are more tenacious of life. Gunshot, the knife, poison, drowning and hanging, are the favourite means employed for disposing of life by suicide; and of these hanging is far the most common. It is sad to reflect that out of every million men now living in England twenty-seven will hang themselves, sixteen will meet death in the water, thirteen will cut their throats, and seven shoot themselves. Women will make away with themselves in lesser numbers; but by the same means, with the exception of shooting, which is a method of *felode-se* that has scarcely ever been used by a woman. Experience has shown over and over again that there is very little probability of being proved wrong by the event in speaking prophetically of suicide and the manner of it. Year after year there is scarcely any variation in the melancholy record, and when once it is known that a certain number of persons have sought death by certain means in the past, it may be taken for granted that the figures will repeat themselves with remorseless accuracy.

Of the violent deaths there remains a balance of 14,908, which are accounted for by accidents. Large as the number seems, it is a trifle to what might be expected from the rates charged by assurance companies. The usual odds laid by an accident company are £1,000 to £4 that you do not die from an accident in a year. Supposing that the whole population of the country were insured against accidents in one office, each person paying £4 and being guaranteed £1,000 in case of death by mishap, the premiums would reach the figure of £149,746,868 and the sum to be paid for deaths would amount to £14,908,000 leaving after a deduction of a few millions for working expenses, the very respectable profit of one hundred and thirty millions. The chances of meeting with an accidental death are highest in Monmouthshire, where there are 902 to the million, and next in the northern mining counties. In London the number per million is 697; and lowest on the list comes Bedfordshire, where it is only 343. Bedfordshire, then, is the place where those who have a horror of sudden death should locate themselves; but the county which has a lower death-rate than all others is Surrey—excluding, of course, the metropolitan area. Lancashire still maintains its reputation as the county where more deaths occur in proportion to its population than any other in England.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree and order of the Calcutta High Court in its Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 1 of 1881 (wherein Chutterput Sing is plaintiff and Meer Mahomed Cazeem Johury and others are defendants) and dated respectively the 15th of August 1887 and the 17th of December 1888 by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale room in the Court House on Saturday the 8th of March next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the following properties :—

Lot No. 1—Putnee Lot Nawanankar Aslee with Dakhilee situate in Pergunnah Sreepore in Zillah Purnea Sub-Registration district and Thannah Arrareah the annual Sudder Jumma of which is Rs. 3,525.

Lot No. 2—Putnee Lot Saifgunge Aslee with Dakhilee situate in Pergunnah Havelli Zillah Purnea Sub-Registration district Arrareah and Thannah Matiari the annual Sudder Jumma of which is Rs. 10,300

Lot No. 3—Lot Mirzapore &c. Aslee with Dakhilee situate in Pergunnah Havelli Zillah Purnea Sub-Registration district Arrareah and Thanna Raneegunge the annual Sudder Jumma of which is Rs. 14,306.

Lot No. 4—An eight-annas share of Istemraree Talook Ramai &c. Aslee with Dakhilee situate in Pergunnah Sultanpore Zillah Purnea Sub-Registration district Arrareah and thannahs Arrareah and Matiari the annual Sudder Jumma of which is Rs. 1,124.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar High Court Original Jurisdiction and at the office of Messrs. Beeby and Rutter, attorneys for the plaintiff any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

Beeby and Rutter
Plaintiff's Attorneys
Calcutta High Court
Original Jurisdiction
The 9th January 1890.

(Sd). R. BELCHAMBERS
Registrar.
226

TO LET.

As a Nursery Garden, with the fruit, grass and fishing.

The large Garden about 110 biggahs in extent situated at Kamarhatty on the west side of the Barrackpore Road, 8½ miles from Government House, Calcutta. The garden is full of fruit trees of various description and contains 5 large tanks.

A Free Dispensary and Hospital are being established in the garden and a Free School may also be established there.

A principal condition of the lease will be that the tenant will be bound to keep the garden clear and free from jungle at all times.

For further particulars apply to the Administrator-General of Bengal, at whose office a plan of the garden can be seen.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

1 Council House Street,
CALCUTTA, 27th MARCH. 1889. 84

MR. ROBERT HOTZ of Simla photographer by appointment to His Excellency the most Honorable the Marquess of Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor General of India, 13-5 Government Place, East, Calcutta.

Special arrangements made for Zenana ladies.

Inspection of Specimen invited. 238

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., District Medical Officer Leominster, testifies, as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption :—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed Consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat, the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 10.

Government Notification.

Calcutta Gazette.— *February* 19, 1889.

GENERAL,—Babu Soshi Sikar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kandi, Murshedabad, is allowed leave for two months, under section 370 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr C Johnston, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Murshedabad, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Kandi Sub-Division of that district, during the absence on leave, of Babu Soshi Sikar Dutt, or until further orders.

Mr C A Wilkins, District and Sessions Judge, Bhaugulpore, on leave, is appointed to act until further orders, in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 13th instant, vice Mr J R Hallett.

Mr C S Bayley, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is promoted substantively pro tempore to the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 28th January, 1890, vice Mr F A Slack, on deputation, but will continue to be seconded.

Mr E B Harris, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is promoted substantively pro tempore to the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 28th January, 1890, vice Mr C S Bayley, on deputation.

Mr W R Bright, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, on furlough, is appointed substantively pro tempore to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, with effect from the 28th January, 1890, vice Mr E B Harris.

Mr T D Beighton, District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, is allowed furlough for seven months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21st March, 1890, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr A E Staley, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted temporarily to the Sudder Station of the District of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr Staley is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Dacca, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr T D Beighton, or until further orders.

The following Officers are appointed provisionally under Statute 33 Vic, Cap. 3, to be Assistant Magistrates and Collectors :—

Rai Nund Kissore Das, Bahadur, Assistant Superintendent, Tributary Mehals, Cuttack.

Mr Tahiruddin Ahmed, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Additional Munsiff of Dacca.

Rai Nund Kissore Das, Bahadur, will continue to act in his present appointment of Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, until further orders.

Mr W Maude, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tajpore, Durbhunga, is posted temporarily to the Chota Nagpore Division.

Mr S L Maddox, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Patna, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Tajpore Sub-Division of the Durbhunga District, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th instant.

Mr J Windsor, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Chumparun, is vested with the powers of Collector under Act X of 1870, in the Bettiah Sub-Division of that District.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,—Babu Satkari Haldar, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder Station of that District, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Revati Churn Bannerjee, or until further orders.

Babu Amar Chunder Mukerjee, Munsiff of Palamow, in the District of Lohardugga, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

The orders of the 22nd and the 25th January, 1890, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 29th idem, granting Babu Gopi Krishna Bannerjee, Munsiff of Basirhat, in the District of Jessore, leave on medical certificate for two months, and appointing Babu Satkari Haldar, B L, to act as Munsiff of Basirhat, are cancelled.

Babu Ananta Ram Ghose, Munsiff of Gya, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Dinagepore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Hara Gobind Mukerji, or until further orders.

Babu Ananta Ram Ghose is vested with the powers of a Munsiff, and with those of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the Sudder Munsiffi of Dinagepore.

Babu Gopal Chunder Mukerjee, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Gya, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder Station, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Ananta Ram Ghose, or until further orders.

Babu Shanta Nath Bhuttacharjee is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Nattore, in the District of Rajshahye, and is vested with the powers of a Magistate of the third class.

Moulvie Obedullah is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Perozepore Bench, in the District of Backergunge, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Sayed Habibar Rahman of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Perozepore Bench, in the District of Backergunge.

Babu Prosunno Chunder Chuckerbutty is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Gaibanda Bench, in the District of Rungpore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Tulsi Das Mukerjee, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Nilphamari, in the District of Rungpore, is vested, under section 407 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with powers to hear appeals from convictions by Subordinate Magistrate of the second and third classes.

Babu Monmohun Chuckerbutty, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Puri, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Babu Tara Prosunno Dass, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder Station, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Kanti Chunder Bhaduri, or until further orders.

Babu Jogesh Chunder Mukerji, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Madhubani, Durbhunga, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of Section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Moulvi Karam Hossein, Officiating Deputy Magistrate, Durbhunga, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Amritalal Paul, Subordinate Judge of Gya, is allowed leave for two days under Article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulation, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 4th April, 1889.

Grant of leave to Munsiff—Babu Kanti Chunder Bhaduri, Munsiff of Mindapore, is allowed leave for two months, under Article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st February, 1890.

POLICE,—Mr W F S Allen, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hazaribaugh, is transferred to the District of Lohardugga, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr R L Ward, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the District Police of Bogra, is transferred to Pubna, and appointed to have charge of the District Police of that District until further orders.

Babu Jadub Chunder Deb, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Bogra, and appointed to have charge of the District Police of that District until further orders.

Inspector Jinnat Hossein Khan is promoted from the third to the second grade of Inspectors, with effect from the 19th December, 1889, vice Mr R H Couran, retired.

In modification of the order, dated the 21st January, 1890, Mr C E Gouldsbury, District Superintendent of Police, Purnea, is transferred to Julpiguri.

The following reversions of Police Officers are sanctioned :—

With effect from the 23rd January, 1890, consequent on the return from leave of Colonel W L N Knyvett, Deputy Inspector-General—

Mr A H Giles, Officiating Deputy Inspector-General, to the first grade of District Superintendents.

Mr W H Cornish, Officiating first grade District Superintendent, to the second grade.

Mr J B Goad, Officiating second grade District Superintendent, to the third grade.

Mr H Munro, Officiating third grade District Superintendent, to the fourth grade.

Mr G B Havelock, Officiating fourth grade District Superintendent, to the fifth grade.

Mr F H Tucker, Officiating fifth grade District Superintendent, to the first grade of Assistant Superintendents,

Mr C C Plowden, Officiating first grade Assistant Superintendent, to the second grade.

With effect from the 25th January, 1890, consequent on the return from leave of Mr F Wilcox, second grade District Superintendent—

Mr A E C Bolst, Officiating second grade District Superintendent, to the third grade.

Mr C A Fisher, Officiating third grade, to the fourth grade.

Mr I H W D Clark, Officiating fourth grade District Superintendent, and with him Mr R F Guise, Officiating fourth grade District Superintendent, to the fifth grade.

Mr A S Judge, Officiating fifth grade District Superintendent to the first grade of Assistant Superintendents.

Mr A Shuttleworth, Officiating first grade Assistant Superintendent, to the second grade.

Jails,—Mr H M Owen, Assistant Superintendent of the Bhaugulpore Central Jail, is allowed leave for six months, under Article 370 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Registration,—Babu Hari Prasanna Gupta, Acting Rural Sub-Registrar of Bhatiyari, in the District of Chittagong, is confirmed in that appointment.

Education,—Mr N I Hallward, M A, is appointed to be a member of the Bengal Educational Service, and is posted as Professor in the Dacca College.

Mr H R James, M A, is appointed to be a member of the Bengal Educational Service and is posted as Professor in the Patna College.

Zoological,—Colonel J Waterhouse is appointed to be a member of the Committee of Management of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore.

Medical,—Assistant Surgeon Gunga Gobindo Sirkar is appointed temporarily to have medical charge of the Civil Station of Bogra, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd December, 1889.

Assistant Surgeon Tamizuddin Ahmed, of the Bengal Provincial establishment, is transferred to the Imperial establishment.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Lansdowne will receive, on Tuesday afternoon, the 25th February 1890, in the Gardens of Government House, from 4-30 to 6-0 P. M.

All ladies and gentlemen having the entree at Government House, are invited to attend, and those having children to bring them.

WILLIAM BERESFORD,
Lieutenant Colonel.
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Govt. House, Calcutta,
Military Secretary's Office;
The 17th February 1890.

248.

TEAK TIMBER.

Tenders are invited for the supply of Timber Teak to the Arsenal, Fort William, during the current official year 1890-91. Forms of tender with particulars can be had on application from the Arsenal office on payment of annas six only.

The Timber is to be delivered at the Arsenal Timber yard, Balooghat.

Tenders will be received in this office at Noon on the 28th February 1890 and opened at the same time. Tenders should be accompanied with Earnest Deposit calculated at five per cent in Bank of Bengal Receipt or Promissory notes on the total estimated cost of the Timber. In the case of Promissory Notes they are to be endorsed over to the Controller Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal.

F. J. MORTIMER,—COLONEL R. A.
Ordnance Officer in charge.

ARSENAL
FORT WILLIAM,
21st Feb. 1890.

251.

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

ESTATE RAJAH RAJ KISSEN.

Maharaja Sibkristo Bahadoor
vs.
Kristo Chunder Ghose.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday the 12th March next, at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the Receiver of the High Court will put up for auction at his office on the third floor of the Court House a lease for six years from the 1st Bysack 1297, corresponding with the 13th April 1890, of the undermentioned property, on the terms and conditions of a draft lease which may be inspected at the said office.

In zillah Tipperah, Pergunnah Gungamundle, recorded in the Register of the Collector as Towji No. 545, including the churs appertaining thereto viz. Nobbo Chur No. 1290, Chur Bahur *alias* Teetoor Chur No. 1508, Chur Surjo and Chur Sunjoora No. 1964 Chur Assad and Doobur Chur No. 21.

In zillah Dacca Chur Goagachia No. 10503, Chur Jamalpur No. 10505.

For conditions of auction and further particulars apply to the Receiver of the High Court.

J. C. MACGREGOR,
Receiver, High Court.

High Court
Receiver's Office
The 19th Feby. 90.

249.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR RECEPTION FUND.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

To close the Accounts Subscribers who have not already sent in their Subscriptions, will greatly oblige the Executive Committee by doing so without delay.

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Calcutta, 9th Jan. 1890. 243

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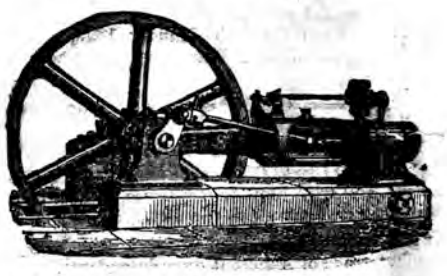

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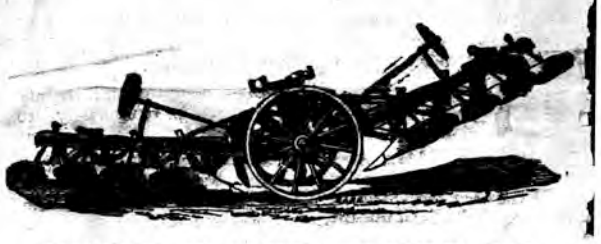

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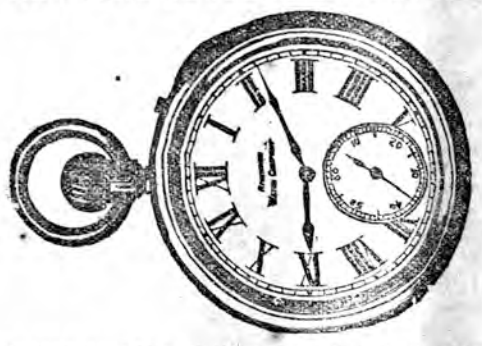

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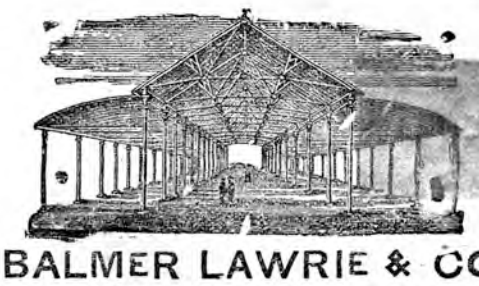

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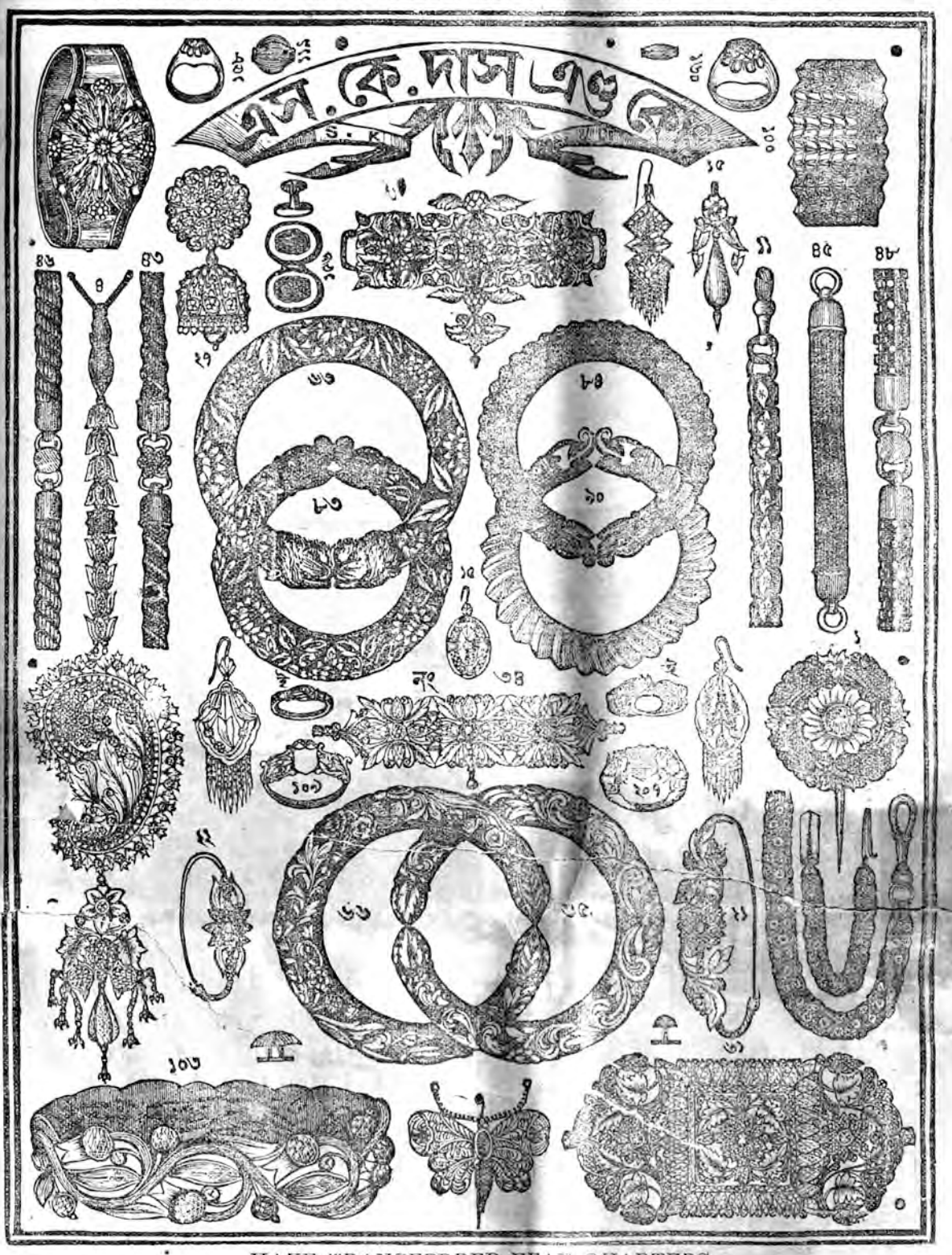

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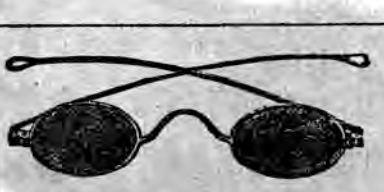

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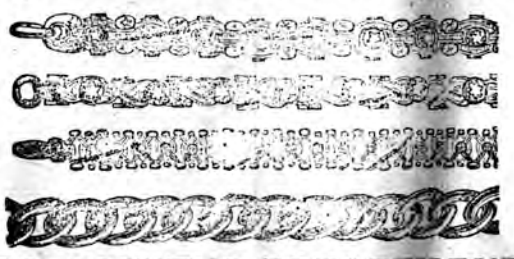

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Do. * * *	... nett ...	42 0	3 8
Do. V. O.	... nett ...	62 0	5 4
Do. S. O.	... nett ...	66 0	5 12
Martel's *	... nett ...	35 8	3 0
Do. * *	... nett ...	38 8	3 4
Do. * * *	... nett ...	42 0	3 8
J. J. H. Mounie & Co.'s Vine Leaf *	... nett ...	32 0	2 12
Do. do. * *	... nett ...	36 0	3 0
Do. do. * * *	... nett ...	37 0	3 6
Restive	... nett ...	26 0	2 4
Alexandra Brandy, Orange Liqueur	... nett ...		7 0
Ginger Brandy	... nett ...	27 0	2 8

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Crabbie's Ginger Wine	per doz.	20 0
Orange Wine	...	26 0

WHISKEY.

Greensen	... ...	27	0 ,,
Crawford	... ... nett ...	26	0 ,,
Vaughan Jones & Co., C.I.G.	nett ...	25	0 ,,
Glenfalloch	... ... nett ...	24	0 ,,
Peat Moor	... .. nett ...	25	0 ,,
Glen (8 years old)	... ... nett ...	28	0 ,,
Bonnie Dundee	... ... nett ...	25	0 ,,
Montrose	... ... nett ...	24	0 ,,
Royal Glenlivet (special reserve)	nett ...	27	0 ,,
Thistle Blend	... ... nett ...	24	0 ,,
Lorne	... ... nett ...	25	0 ,,
Do. in Flask	... .. nett ...	0	10 each.
Cockburn	... ... nett ...	27	0 doz.
Do. Campbell	... ... nett ...	30	0 ,,
Mountain Dew	... ... nett ...	27	0 ,,
Lochnagar Royal	... ... nett ...	25	0 ,,
McGavin's Lightning Brand	... nett ...	30	0 ,,
Finest Old Highland Malt (guaranteed) 5 years old	... ...	30	0 ,,
Do. do do. 7 years old	... ...	33	0 ,,
Liqueur	... ...	34	0 ,,
Carlton gold medal	... nett ...	41	0 ,,
Hankey Bannister & Co., old choice, clean and delicate	... ...	36	0 ,,
Kinahan's L. L. (Irish)	nett... ...	24	0 ,,
Jameson's * do.	... ...	36	0 ,,
Do. * * * do.	... ...	40	0 ,,

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The "Cottage"	Do	do	160
The "Bungalow"	Do	do	250
The "Chapel"	Do	do	350
The "Church"	Do	do	450
The Double Diapason	Do	do	550

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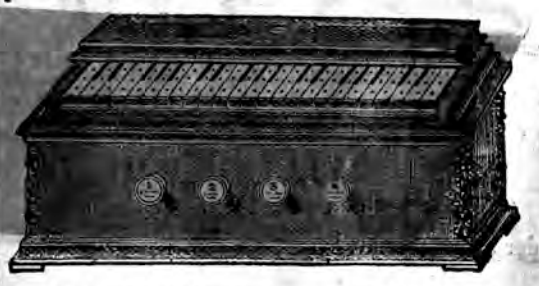

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3½ Do	Do ,,	... ,, 150

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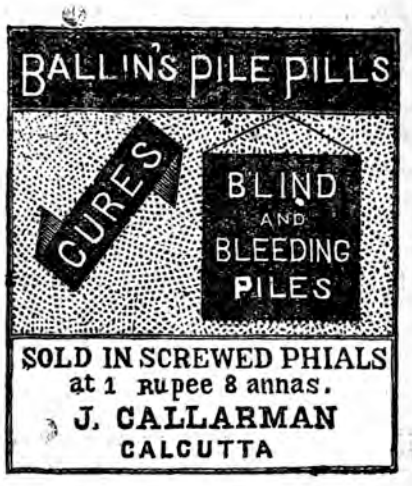

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